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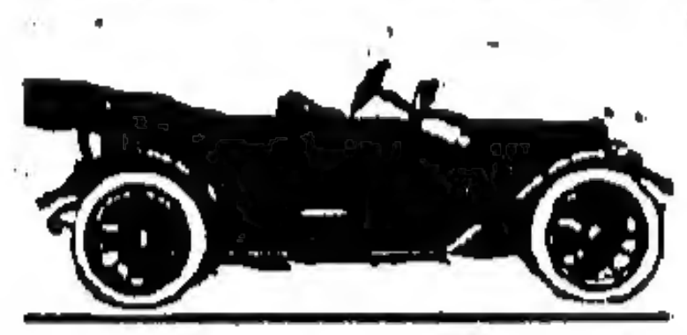

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SPANISH STEAMER LOST.

OVER 400 PERSONS MISSING.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The hull of the Spanish steamer "Valbanera" was found embedded in the quick sands off Rebecca Shoals, 40 miles from Key West. The "Valbanera," which was bound to New York from Havana, has been missing since the hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico ten days ago. 360 passengers and a crew of 50 are missing.

THE PEACE TREATY.

AUSTRALIA PASSES WITHOUT DIVISION.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 20.

The House of Representatives on the 19th inst., passed without a division, the Peace Treaty and the Agreement to defend France.

CUNARD LINE SECURES GERMAN LINER.

THE IMPERATOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

The Cunard Line has secured the ex-German liner, "Imperator" (52,000 tons) for their Atlantic Service.

STRIKE OF IRON FOUNDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

50,000 iron founders have struck demanding 15/- weekly increase of wages.

THE FIUME RAID.

500 VOLUNTEERS STOPPED BY ITALIAN DESTROYER.

ROME, Sept. 21.

A message from Trieste states than an Italian destroyer stopped the ex-German liner, "Prinz von Hohenlohe," with 500 volunteers on board for D'Annunzio's force at Fiume.

THE CAILLAUX SCANDAL.

THE REPRIEVE OF LENOIR.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

The circumstances of the reprieve of Lenoir, whose sentence was cabled on the 9th inst. are most dramatic. His Counsel was informed on Thursday evening that President Poincare declined to intervene. The firing squad took up their position on the moat at Vincennes at 6.45 yesterday morning. Officials entered the cell at 5.30 and found the young millionaire dressing. In reply to questions Lenoir protested his innocence and made a statement relative to Caillaux which decided the Government Commissary to telephone to the Military Governor of Paris, who re-telephoned various authorities, with the result that Lenoir, after a three hours wait, was informed of the respite.

TROUBLOUS IRELAND.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

DUBLIN, September 21.

Five of the chief Sinn Fein organs and transport workers' newspapers were suppressed yesterday. A force of police and military rendering the presses unworkable.

RUSSIA.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, September 21.

The latest news from Russia is conflicting. It is reported from Petrograd that the Soviet Government has resolved to enter into peace negotiations with the Entente on the basis laid down, by the latter.

On the other hand it is stated that Trotzky has informed the Soviet that several of the Bashkirian divisions will shortly reinforce the garrison at Petrograd and the troops on the North West Front.

ESTHONIA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOLSHEVIKS BROKEN OFF.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.

The Esthonian Peace Delegation have returned to Reval. Negotiations with the Bolshevists have been broken off owing to the Esthonians' demand that negotiations be carried on simultaneously with the other Baltic States.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

RECEIVES AN ADDRESS ON REVELSTOKE MOUNTAIN.

REVELSTOKE, Sept. 20.

The Prince of Wales arrived after a magnificent journey across the Rockies. He was cheered at wayside stations, by waiting crowds, including a party of Sikh carpenters working at the sawmills at Jullundure. He was enthusiastically greeted by a homeward bound contingent of the Middlesex Regiment, from Siberia. His Royal Highness dedicated the new Revelstoke Park. The Prince motored 2,600 feet up Revelstoke Mountain and received and replied to, a civic address read by the Mayor.

ARMENIA'S APPEAL TO THE ENTENTE.

THE INACTION OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A message from the Armenian Parliament appeals to the Parliaments of the Entente to prevent the annihilation of Armenia by hordes of Turks, Kurds and Tartars headed by Turkish regular officers who are invading Armenia and massacring the inhabitants, encouraged by the inaction of the Powers. The whole of the Armenian manhood has been mobilised to save the country but the fight is an unequal one. Armenia abandoned, inadequately armed and munitioned must perish.

WHITE STAR LINER ASHORE.

NO CASUALTIES.

LONDON, September 20.

The White Star liner "Vidic" (8,000 tons) with 2,000 troops from North Russia aboard, went ashore on the Orkneys last night in a gale. There are no casualties.

REFLOATED AND PROCEEDS UNDER HER OWN STEAM.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The "Vidic" has been refloated and proceeded under her own steam to Leith.

(Continued on Page 8.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. BULLITT'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, September 19th.

Most of the newspapers continue to emphasise the need to clear up the Russian situation, in which connection the recent official and semi-official announcements from London, Paris and Washington are confusing.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Washington sends a digest of Mr. Bullitt's evidence. Mr. Bullitt declared that Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Council of Ten in January, 1918, decried the idea of militarily crushing Bolshevism as madness. He admitted that Admiral Koltchak was collecting the old *regime* about him, and declared that military action against the Bolsheviks would be followed by a Soviet in London.

Mr. Lloyd George won the Council over to the idea, but France opposed, and notified certain anti-Bolshevik Governments that she would support them in their refusal.

Mr. Bullitt was then sent on a Russian Mission in his American official capacity. Mr. Lloyd George offered and sent Mr. Bullitt to Russia in a cruiser.

Mr. Bullitt telegraphed M. Lenin's peace proposals from Helsingfors, and, on returning to Paris, breakfasted with Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, Sir Maurice Hankey, and Sir Philip Kerr, where Mr. Bullitt handed the official text of the proposal to Mr. Lloyd George, who drew General Smuts' attention to its importance. Mr. Bullit says that the same afternoon he saw Mr. Balfour, and was afterwards informed that he (Mr. Balfour) thoroughly favoured the proposal.

A week later, says Mr. Bullitt, Mr. Lloyd George gave Parliament and the British public to understand that he knew nothing whatever about the matter.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S HEAVY BLOW.

LONDON, September 19th.

The War Office announces that General Denikin has inflicted a further heavy blow on the enemy in the neighbourhood of Tsaritsin, where they recaptured Solooniki, taking 650 prisoners and capturing a quantity of war material.

The Don troops have thrown back the Bolsheviks who had crossed the river, taking 650 prisoners and three guns.

The loop of the Khoper River has been entirely cleared of Bolsheviks. The prisoners here numbered 2,000. Four guns were captured. The 205th Soviet Regiment has ceased to exist.

General Denikin's advance east of Kharkov steadily continues in spite of opposition. A thousand prisoners have been taken.

The Bolsheviks recaptured Ntozéleta, 40 miles north-east of Kiev.

LONDON, September 19th.

The War Office announces that a successful operation by British, Serbian and Russians has resulted in the capture of Kavgora and Lijmd, 23 miles south of Kapiselga. The prisoners taken number 512, while two field guns and several machine-guns were also captured. Our casualties were eight wounded.

Bolshevik vessels which sailed north-east from Petrozovoosk to intercept one of our columns which is being landed on the west shore of Lake Onega were attacked by our aircraft with machine-guns and bombs, and forced to return to harbour in confusion.

WHY SILVER IS DEAR.

The Weihaiwei correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* on Sept. 8 says:

With reference to your query where all the silver disappears to that is sent into the inland places, I have it on good authority from several sources that the officials are storing up all the silver they can lay their hands on until there is a real dearth of the precious metal, and then they will bring forth their treasure and make their little pile on it.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA.

We have received a copy of a book entitled "Who's who in China." This book contains the pictures and biographies of prominent Chinese, which have appeared in Millard's review during the past year. It is to be on sale at the various book stores within a short time. The retail price is $1.00. The pictures are clear and good, and the reading matter very interesting and not available elsewhere. It is one of those books which all interested in China simply must possess.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhœa in children. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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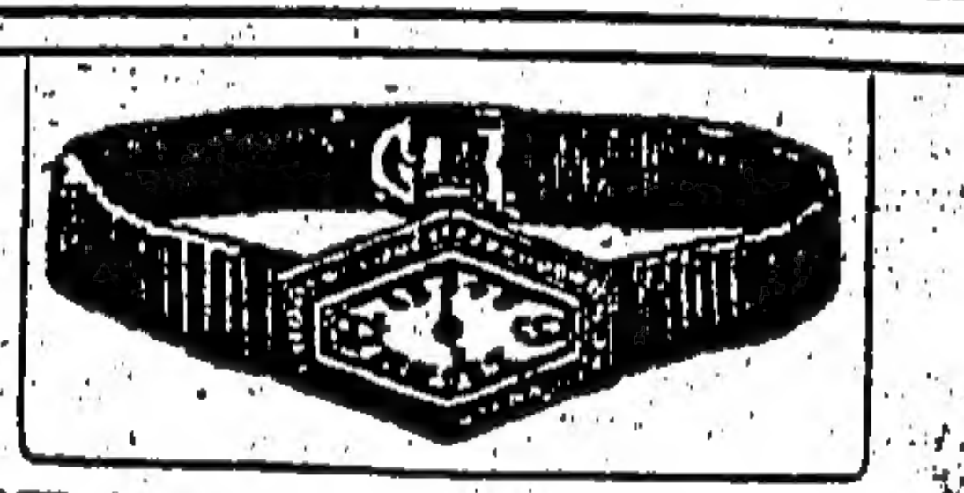

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G. R.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

OWING to Alterations to the Water Mains IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Water Supply to the whole of Kowloon will be SHUT OFF from 12 o'clock (midnight) on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, until 4 A.M. the following morning.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, September 19, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

TAIPO ROAD.

OWING to Alterations to the Water Mains IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, from 8 P.M. to 6 A.M. the following morning, the TAIPO ROAD will be CLOSED to all except pedestrian traffic at a point south of the old Boundary Line.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, September 19, 1919.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, 30th September, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

S.S. "WAR PUFFIN."

THE Undersigned invite tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River—Amherst—Burma. The Vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from

GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
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Hongkong, September 16, 1919.

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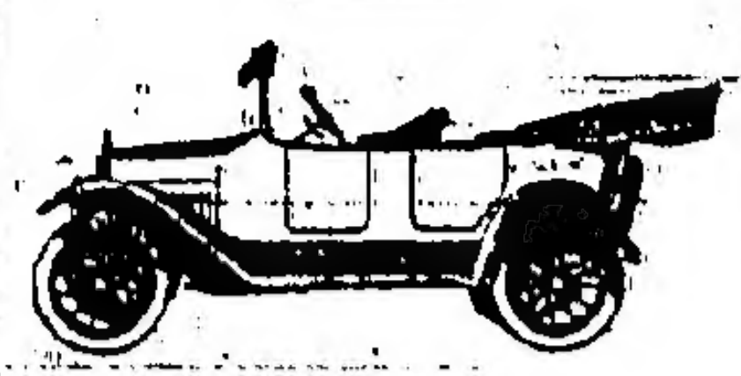

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FRENCH CHANNEL TUNNEL PLANS.

The French Public Works Department Committee's report in favour of the Channel Tunnel has been adopted by the Council of Public Works and by the French military delegation.

The formation of a "French Underground Railway Company to undertake experiments for new technical methods of tunnelling" is projected.

M. Pichon is asked to suggest to the British Government the formation of a Franco-British committee to draw up the necessary agreements for regulations connected with the tunnel.

AN EPOCH-MAKING POEM.

Scott received 1,500 guineas for half the copyright of "The Lord of the Isles," and £900 has just been given for the original manuscript of it. Both prices seem excessive if regard is had only to the intrinsic worth of the poem, which was regarded by the original publishers as "a comparative failure."

But in its failure lay the great gain of Scott, the publishers, and literature, for at the same time occurred the startling success of "Waverley." So, when Ballantyne made complaint to him, Scott "with perfect cheerfulness" said, "Well, James, so be it. Since one line has failed, we must just stick to something else."

Thereupon he abandoned the writing of metrical romances, and in their stead came the immortal novels.

18 PARLOURMEN.

Mrs. Onslow Master, of Bourton Grange, Flax Bourton, Bristol, advertised in *The Times* for "a man willing to undertake parlourmaid's work." She received 18 replies from men who consider themselves qualified for the job.

Mrs. Master says that from this list of applicants she expects to choose one who will prove more satisfactory than the class of girl she has been getting recently from domestic servants' bureaux.

"The neat and tidy housemaid, with her quiet manners and good taste, is of the past," Mrs. Master declares. "We know them no longer. I have had such trials trying to train girls, and have met with such scant success that I am resolved to give preference to men. Some men make excellent house servants; they are better workers than the average girl of to-day and are less discontented."

MAN'S STRUGGLE IN A WELL.

While being shown round places of interest at Lumley Castle, near Chester-le-Street, a man named Fisher had a narrow escape from death.

In order the better to examine the historic well in which the Lily of Lumley—a member of the Lumley family in the Middle Ages—was supposed to have been murdered, he got on an old disused ladder, which broke. He fell into 6ft. of water. There was no rope in the well and Fisher had a great struggle to keep from drowning, but was finally rescued by means of a tree branch and a rope thrown to him.

BISHOP ON "DIRECT ACTION."

In a letter to his diocese, the Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. F. T. Woods) declares that "direct action" is the very negation of democracy.

"If this is democracy," he says, "we will have none of it. The fact is, of course, that it is not democracy, but its opposite. It is the old arch-enemy militarism dressed in democratic clothes and masquerading as an angel of light.'

An ounce of Christianity, the bishop concludes, will solve all our industrial troubles.

At a drumhead war memorial service at York recently the Archbishop of York (Dr. Lang) said the nation must get to work and stick to its post of industrial duty just as our soldiers stuck to their posts of danger.

TROUBLE ON PARADE.

Seventeen privates of the 3rd West Yorkshire Regiment were tried by court-martial at Devizes recently for alleged mutinous conduct at No. 8 Camp, Durrington, Salisbury Plain.

On July 2, according to the evidence, about 160 men paraded without any equipment. To give them an opportunity to parade properly, Captain Chance dismissed them for half an hour, with orders to parade in fighting equipment. They failed to do so, remaining in their huts.

The company sergeant-major gave evidence.

Mr. E. J. White (for the defence): You had been stiffening the men up?—Yes.

You have a good command of the English language, I believe?—Yes, I have.

Of which you have given the men the benefit?—Yes, for their own advantage.

The sergeant-major added that he did not know that there was any feeling against him.

One of the prisoners said he did not parade in fighting order because he had been threatened with trouble by the other men if he did so—men who were older soldiers than himself.

The inquiry was adjourned.

HUN DRUG SELLER CAUGHT.

A German deserter who got into France with forged papers has been arrested at Paris for selling cocaine on the Boulevards. When charged the man justified himself by saying: "Has not peace been signed with Germany?"

TREASON AT 15.

The Lille court-martial, which recently sentenced the informer Richard to death, now has before it five women, four of whom are from 20 to 33, while the fifth is 52. The confession of one of them shows that they denounced soldiers and civilians wholesale, besides giving information as to hidden stores of wheat, oats, and wine.

One girl, to curry favour with her German friends, is said to have accused several countrymen, without justification, of having mutilated German wounded. Another, Germaine Dehory, was only 15½ when the acts charged against her are alleged to have been committed.

KILLED BY CRICKET BALL.

While wicket-keeping in a cricket match at Dulwich College Grounds on Bank Holiday, George Morton Dodman, 37, G.P.O. porter, late of Somerton-road, Peckham, was struck in the chest by a ball. He "carried on" until lunch, when he complained of feeling ill and went home. He recovered and returned to the ground, where he took part in a 500 yards walking race. He came in third, but after passing the tape collapsed and died.

Dr. H. J. Heelas attributed death to a ruptured spleen, the result of the blow from the cricket ball. Verdict: "Accidental Death."

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Started with little pimples breaking out on little boy's head. Itched terribly causing him to scratch and make them bleed. Formed mass of eruptions all over head. Very little sleep. Tried several remedies without help. Then saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and thought we would get them. Now he is completely healed. From signed statement of Mrs. H. Fielding, 28, Bridgewater St., Greengate, Salford, Lancs., Eng.

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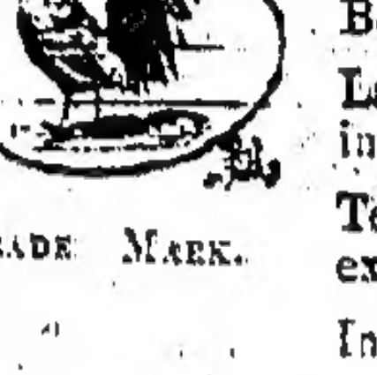

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A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

WEDNESDAY,

September 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A few lots of Perfume,
TOILET SOAP,
Medical Sundries, &c.
(new stock).

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 20, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

MONDAY,

September 29 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 6, Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.

Consisting of :—

Teakwood Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Fender and Fire Brasses, &c., Crockery Ware, Two Tea Services, Glassware, Pictures, &c.

Large Brass-mounted Bedstead and Mosquito Curtain (Hair Mattress), Cot. Wardrobes, Linen Press, Chest-of-drawers, Toilet Tables, &c., Bath Room Utensils, &c.

Also

Electric Fittings, Two Ceiling Fans in good running order and One 16in. Table Fan, Hand Singer Sewing Machine (good as new) Linoleum (NEW).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 20, 1919.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ONE FINE TONE PIANO,
by The Orchestrelle Co., England.
(Practically New).

Particulars from the undersigned.

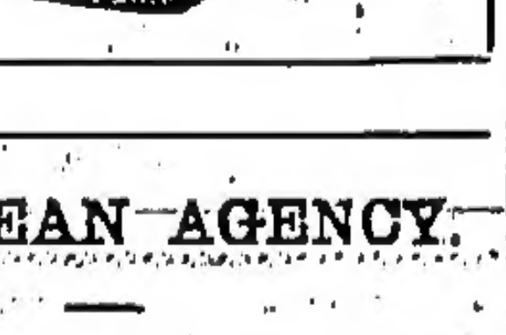
Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1919.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 3a, Wyndham St.



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WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1814).
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUITIES" LONDON.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British Import & Export Firm, A COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST. A thorough knowledge of English essential. State experience and salary required to Box No. 1150, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

6 Mountain View, No. 31 Peak, 6 ROOMS RENT $120.—Immediate possession. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

WISEMAN, LTD.

THE BEST

TIFFIN

IN TOWN TO-DAY
IS AT

WISEMAN'S

USUAL PRICE
$1.00.

PUNCH TICKETS FOR
30 MEALS
$25.00.

WISEMAN, LTD.

'PHONE 407.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
(for Ladies)

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 5/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
(for Ladies)

ASAHI BEER

PILSENER BEER
GRAND PRIZES
JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION
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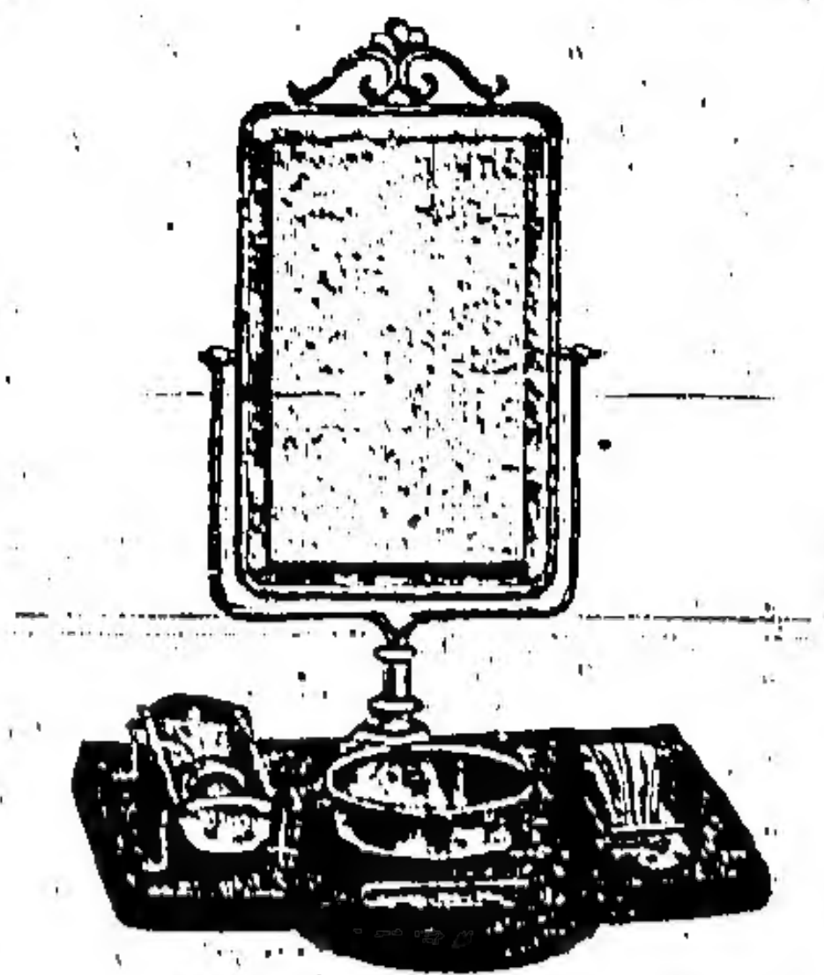
ASAHI
LAGER-BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

NOTICES.

TOILET REQUISITES.

BATH FITTINGS



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SINCERE'S

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Large and airy rooms, Electric light and fans. Hot and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk from Shameen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on application.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

SUN COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY

JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
8, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

Economy.

With **LEA & PERRINS'** Sauce, a *few drops only* are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

in white across the red label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c., &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, - - Hongkong.

南洋香烟氣味清香華人製造天下無雙凡我同胞吸者[illegible]惟[illegible]國貨仰共提倡總發行所香港德輔道中一百六十五號

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 24th day of September, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

> "That the New Articles already "approved by this meeting and for "the purpose of identification sub-"scribed by the Chairman thereof be "and the same are hereby adopted "as the Articles of the Company to "the exclusion of and in substitution "for all the existing Articles "thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th. day of September 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,

G. RAPP,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 27th inst. both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 11, 1919.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 30th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 15, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 23rd September 1919, until TUESDAY the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 16, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

R. M. DYER, Esq.,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY 11th day of October 1919, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th October 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919

NOTICES.

—FOR—
CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2589

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

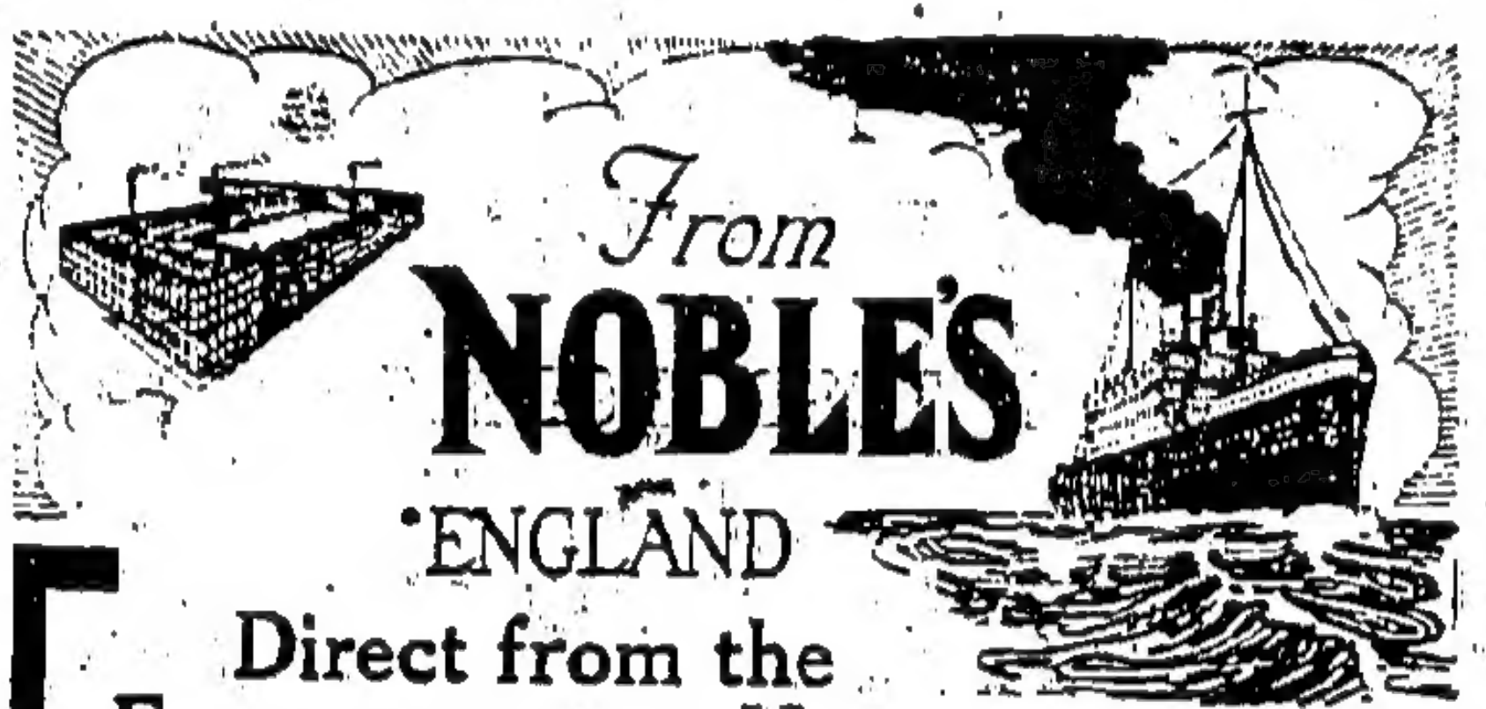
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.



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NOBLE'S

ENGLAND

Direct from the Factory to your Home.

Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles, and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from Noble's.

The New 68-page Catalogue.

Post Free from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send to-day for this beautifully illustrated catalogue—you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all Wearing Apparel for men, women and children, and your Household Requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

Some of the articles illustrated:

Tailor-Made Costumes
Frocks and Coat Frocks
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PATTERNS. John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns Post Free on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES (in full) should wherever possible be sent by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE LD. Brook Street Mills, Manchester, England

THE BLIND TEST.

P. D.

THE CONNOISSEUR'S IDEAL CHOICE

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Sole Agents: **H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
18, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, China.

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WHITE LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED

NEW FOOTWEAR

FOR LADIES.

LATEST MODELS

IN

SMART BOOTS

ALSO

COURT SHOES & PUMPS

AND

SHOE SUNDRIES.

BIRTH.

BEATTIE.—At Chater's Bungalow, Kowloon, on the 23rd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beattie, a daughter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1919.

A HARD LUCK STORY.

Age and much weather had made picturesquely shabby this old Chinese farmer and his clothes. The Hongkong detective has an outlook on life and humanity that we do not envy. Because this ragged rustic had $75 worth of subsidiary coins in a bundle the detective decided that an arrest was desirable. Probably at first the suspicion was that it was not honestly come by. Detectives with all their experience do not recognize the shabby millionaire. The present writer has enjoyed the excitement of being arrested as a vagrant on an English highway. Production of a monocle and much money led to apologies and a tame ending in that case. Alas! Our bucolic visitor had no monocle, and because he was within sight of the sea, and had those 750 ten cent pieces with him, he was charged with attempting to export them. The newspaper reports may have omitted something we ought to know; perhaps he had also a steamer-ticket; perhaps he was actually on a jetty, or walking in the direction of a steamer; possibly he was murmuring "sampan" under his breath. But so far as the reports show, he was "on the Praya"—where any man might be, and there was no evidence that he was trying to leave the Colony. His own story was plausible to the point of being convincing. He reminded the Court that if he took this Hongkong money home, he would lose one cent on each coin, a total loss of $7.50. *Chat cem poon* is real money to a tiller of the soil. We believe him, if the Magistrate did not. It appears that even the Police believed the old man, and had bowels of compassion. The *China Mail* points with pride and real respect to Inspector Brazil as an officer who has retained beneath his tunic a human heart. "Confiscate" said the Magistrate. What is $75 to a Magistrate? He could probably lose that at Bridge and get up from the table laughing. Inspector Brazil realized the true significance of such a penalty, and pleaded for a small fine. The old man himself was aghast. In a flash the full extent of his deprivation spread itself before his mental sight, and life itself ceased to have value. The position, with all that hard-earned wealth taken from him in one heartless swoop, would be intolerable. He had not read Seneca. He didn't need to. Seneca's arguments on suicide are self-evident and axiomatic to a Chinese in certain circumstances. At his age, and with all his capital gone, hope would be gone, and security, and the chance of a proper coffin perhaps. We would prefer not to have such incidents brought to our notice. They poison life for us. The temptation is to curse all laws and regulations, unreasonably, rashly. Yet surely even necessary laws and regulations could be administered with discretion and with loopholes for exceptional cases. In this case no loophole was needed. Magisterial discretion was possible. Here is an old man who may never have committed a criminal act in his life. He has been engaged in an occupation which in China is regarded as the noblest, a business which all over the world is honest and ennobling before any other. "When Adam delved"—you know the rhyme. For our convenience, and to save our pockets from rascally profiteers, we find it expedient to prevent people from taking small change out of the Colony. It isn't proved that the old man tried to take his out. The only evidence is strongly in favour of his assurance that he was not, for the best and most convincing of reasons, that to do so would have involved a loss of seven dollars and a half. Yet he is fined $20—over £4 sterling—and that, *nota bene*, as a "merciful" alternative to the callous confiscation of the whole lot. What do you think of it? What can you think of it, except that it is certainly not Gilbert's "reason all sublime"? It is hard luck. It is too bad. Our Hongkong fines and confiscations in some cases have a horrible appearance of unconscionable "squeeze."

OUR UNIVERSITY.

It is known to all but the newer arrivals in Hongkong, and was in fact publicly stated by Sir Henry May on one occasion, that the existence of the Hongkong University is due to the instrumentality of the *China Mail*, "the paper that gets things done," as the people call us. Consequently our interest in the institution is more than lukewarm. We don't want to see the good ship spoiled for a ha' porth of tar, and we are looking particularly to our wealthy Chinese, always devoted in principle to the cause of education, to respond quickly and generously to the appeal voiced yesterday evening by His Excellency Mr. Severn. In that long and comprehensive address which we reproduce to-day, His Excellency gave us, meticulously we might fairly say, chapter and verse for everything, and there is no need to traverse it point by point. With all said and well said, it were stupid to dance a verbal fandango about it and about. The beginning that has been made is so altogether excellent that we are far past the "prospectus" stage. With insufficient endowments, the University has succeeded in proving beyond all doubt what it could achieve with proper backing. In quite far parts of China studious boys have their eyes set on Hongkong University. In the settlements overseas the Chinese interest in the institution is keen, notably in Malaya, where Mr. Severn's appeal, when it reaches them, will certainly produce results. Our resident Chinese friends who can afford it must not wait for their overseas brethren to set the pace. Let them give now, give freely and promptly, in the full assurance that the best of their benevolent intentions cannot possibly be productive of greater blessings than will their support of the Hongkong University.

A FEW APOTHEGMS.

Don't look for what you would like to be true, but for what is true.

Even if you see it in print, some darned fool may have put it there.

Some of the Bolsheviks regularly say their prayers.

Genius may be eccentric and take a drop too much but hiccups are not proof of genius.

The perfect host may keep guinea pigs but never a cockatoo.

Even a Peakite can show pique.

The only peculiar thing about the *China Mail* is its peculiarity.

Men who would hesitate to judge beasts at a cattle show make haste to judge their fellow men.

The dollar may be high, but it is chased by some who are on the lower levels.

When in doubt, laugh.

If you haven't seen your friend for a long time, don't hate him for it.

When the subject of the scandal is a woman, shut up. When it's a man, please yourself.

A chit is as good as promise, but not much better.

A man who lends a book that he borrows will never get by Saint Peter.

If you think it is easy to make apothegms, have a shot at it, and let us see the result. One cold beer for the best half dozen sent in, winner to stand another in return.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The s.s. "Hinsang," (Capt. Malkin) sailed for Sandakan at noon today with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Quinnebaug," (Capt. Medina) sailed for Foochw at 1 p.m., to-day with 600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hwahwu," (Captain Usui) cleared for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day with 450 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Broad Arrow," (Capt. Janassen) sailed for San Francisco at 3 p.m. to-day. She took no cargo.

The s.s. "Ujo Maru," (Capt. Kurose) arrived from Miike yesterday with, 2,990 tons of coal for Hongkong,

The s.s. "Gleniffer," (Capt. MacGregor) sailed for London at noon to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo and 5 European passengers.

The s.s. "Shantung," (Captain Monkman) sailed for Shanghai at 3 p.m. to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo and 7 European passengers.

A Chinese apprentice employed at the Kowloon Docks, while working on a ship, accidentally missed his footing, and fell in the dock. He received serious injuries.

The s.s. "Hangsang," (Capt. Holmwood) cleared for Shanghai this morning and is due to sail at 6 am. to-morrow with 150 tons of general cargo and 1 European passenger.

The s.s. "Nikko Maru," (Capt. Yamasaki) arrived from Melbourne via Manila yesterday with 2,832 tons of hemp, shell, lead, flour, bone, wooltop, copper, leaf tobacco, milk, butter, fungus etc., of which 752 tons were for Hongkong. She also brought 34 European passengers and 72 packets of mails.

$91,000 STOLEN.

The manager of the Fuk Kee shop at Wing Lok Street has reported to the Police that on the 22nd inst. some one entered his shop, and stole three boxes containing gold leaf worth $91,000.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/2 3/16d.

The s.s. "Kwanglee," (Capt. Sangster) arrived from Canton to-day with 152 tons of general cargo.

The output of silver in Mexico shows an increase over the previous year. Americans expect it to drop in price.

The s.s. "Pakwo," (Capt. Campbell) arrived from Canton at 7 a.m., to-day with 304 tons of general cargo.

Ticket 51 won the Doll and Swing raffled in Aid of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League.

The s.s. "West Wind," (Captain Hermance) sailed for New York at 6 a.m., to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Wasun," (Captain Summerville) arrived from K. C. Wan yesterday with 85 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yangtzekiang" (Capt. Anderson) arrived from Hoihow at 7 a.m. to-day with 42 tons of general cargo and 1 bag of mails.

The s.s. "Broad Arrow," (Capt. Janassen) arrived from Sabine via Shanghai yesterday with 5,000 tons of oil fuel for the Standard Oil Co.

The s.s. "Kaifong," (Captain Mitchell) sailed for Haiphong at 10 a.m., to-day with 250 tons of general cargo and 6 European passengers.

The s.s. "Hoiping," (Captain Noguceira) arrived from K. C. Wan at 6 a.m., to-day with 230 tons of general cargo and one bag of mails.

The s.s. "Nikko Maru," (Capt. Yamasaki) sailed for Yokohama at 10 a.m., to-day with 550 tons of general cargo and 1 European passenger.

The s.s. "Alicorne," (Captain Leunghing) arrived from Pakhoi yesterday with 250 tons of general cargo and 3 bags and 2 baskets of mails.

The s.s. "Yuensang," (Capt. Kennedy) arrived from Manila yesterday with 1,005 tons of general cargo and 14 bags of mails for Hongkong.

Communicable disease last week was: cholera 7, diphtheria 1, enteric 6, puerperal 2, cerebro-spinal 1, and gastro-enteritis 30. In the subsequent 48 hours there were 3 cases of enteric and 5 of g.e.

The s.s. "Hwahwu," (Captain Usui) arrived from Kobe yesterday with 4,696 tons of porcelain, copper ingot, matches, beer, wine and merchandise of which 387 tons were for Hongkong. She also brought 59 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Hongmoh," (Captain Mason) arrived from Singapore at 7.30 this morning with 1,373 tons of general cargo of which 1,300 tons were for Hongkong. She also brought 67 first class passengers and mails.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were $14,545, or $1,225 more than last year. The aggregate receipts for 38 weeks were $559,065, or $36,822 more than in the corresponding period of 1918.

The s.s. "Tango Maru," (Capt. Nishimura) arrived from Yokohama at 7 a.m., to-day with 3,509 tons of oak and merchandise, and 501 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought 14 European passengers and 97 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Gleniffer," (Capt. McGregor) arrived from London via Shanghai at 1 p.m., yesterday with 12,060 tons of general cargo of which 60 tons were for Hongkong She also brought 32 bags of mails and 1 European passenger.

The Shanghai British .303 rifle championship has been won, for the second time, by Mr. A. M. Callaco with a score of 317. He led in all three stages, which constitutes a record since the competition was inaugurated in 1913. R. I. Ito came next with a total of 303.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Colonial Register for the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estate, Ltd., have received information that the Company has declared an interim dividend of eighteen-pence, less Income-tax at the rate of 6s. in the pound, payable on October 17.

An impressive ceremony was solemnized at Kennedy Town beach on Saturday last at 5.30 p.m., when six recently converted Christians from Gospel Hall were baptised in the Apostolic way. After the singing of a hymn and prayer, a short address was delivered to show forth from the Scriptures the significance of baptism. The candidates were then led one by one into the water, and, on their confession of faith, were duly baptised. The happy company then proceeded to Gospel Hall, where a prayer meeting was conducted.

SPECIAL CABLES.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL.]

THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

NO CHANGE CONTEMPLATED.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 22.

The government announces that no change is contemplated in the value of the Straits dollar.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

KUNG SUM-CHAM RESIGNS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.

The Military Governors of Chihli and Fengtien have sent a joint telegram to the Peking Government complaining that Kung Sum-cham, the Finance Minister and Acting Premier, has not dealt with the finance wisely. When Kung heard of this telegram, he sent in his resignation at once.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Wong Yap-tong, the Chief Northern delegate, arrived in Shanghai on September 18, but no meeting has yet been held.—*Commercial News.*

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the *China Mail* from the *Wah Tsz Yat Po.*]

ANOTHER PEACE CONFERENCE DEADLOCK.

PEKING, Sept. 22.

The government has received an urgent telegram from Mr. Wong Yap-tong, the Chief delegate asking for immediate instructions. He complains that he cannot obtain even an interview with the southern delegates. He reports that there seems to be no way of reopening the peace conference so long as the southern delegates maintain this attitude. Upon receipt of this, President Chu Sai-chong called a meeting to discuss the matter.

DR. WU TING FANG'S ADVICE.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang sent a telegram to the government yesterday to the effect that the most important part of the peace negotiations concern diplomatic affairs and that Mr. Wong Yap Tong will be unable to arrange a satisfactory peace until these are settled first.

THE PREMIER RESIGNS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.

Kung Sum Chum, the premier, has again tendered his resignation on account of financial stringency and the difficulty of the present situation. Another report says that his resignation was due to the telegram sent by General Tso Kwan and others abusing him for his failure to meet the financial situation, and especially to pay their troops.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

The war minister, General Kan Wan Pang, has resigned, but his resignation was not accepted.

OPPOSITION TO NORTH DELEGATE.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the South's Chief delegate, refuses to make any interview with Mr. Wong Yap Tong, the North chief delegate. He would rather resign. The feeling of the opposition to Mr. Wong Yap-tong, runs higher day after day. The attitude of the southern delegates is very firm. The peace conference can not open at present.

STEALING MEAT.

DAIRY FARM EMPLOYEES CONVICTED.

Two employees of the Dairy Farm were before Mr. Smith this morning, one charged with the larceny of a piece of meat and the other with receiving the meat, well knowing it to have been stolen.—Second defendant said that he was in the kitchen, when first defendant brought in the meat and asked him to cut it up. He did not know that it was stolen property.

Mr. Smith:—But you are sure to know where it came from?

Defendant:—Yes, but I did not suspect it was stolen, as we had meat at every meal. I thought the meat was first defendant's ration.

His Worship sentenced each to one month's hard labour.

THE WAR SAVINGS.

LAST MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

During August subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association by its Members amounted to $46,115 (Hongkong Currency), $27,416.31 (Straits Currency); £9078 : 13 : 11 (Sterling).

These amounts, particulars of which are set out below, were invested in British War Loan.

The Membership of the Association is now 1308. Full particulars and application forms for membership may be obtained from the undersigned.

1	Subscription of	$5,000
1	"	4,000
1	"	3,605
1	"	3,000
1	"	2,690
1	"	2,500
1	"	2,455
3	Subscriptions of......	2,000
1	Subscription of	1,430
1	"	1,340
1	"	1,200
1	"	1,100
4	Subscriptions of......	1,000
1	Subscription of......	700
1	"	650
4	Subscriptions of......	600
1	Subscription of	595
1	"	510
9	Subscriptions of......	500
1	Subscription of	405
2	Subscriptions of......	400
1	Subscription of......	375
1	"	320
6	Subscriptions of......	300
1	Subscription of	280
10	Subscriptions of......	250
1	Subscription of	225
2	Subscriptions of......	220
1	Subscription of	205
14	Subscriptions of......	200
1	Subscription of......	185
1	"	170
1	"	160
8	Subscriptions of......	150
1	Subscription of	130
2	Subscriptions of......	120
25	"	100
1	Subscription of......	90
2	Subscriptions of......	85
3	"	80
4	"	75
1	Subscription of......	70
2	Subscriptions of......	65
4	"	60
2	"	55
26	"	50
7	"	40
1	Subscription of......	35
8	Subscriptions of......	30
5	"	25
6	"	20
4	"	15
12	"	10
12	"	5
	Total.........Hk $	46,115
	Previously acknowledged.	2,774,605
	Total.........Hk $	2,820,720

Total amount of Straits Currency received since last investment	$27,416.31
Previously acknowledged	837,140.20
Total	$864,556.51
Total amount of Sterling received since last investment ...£	9,078 13 11
Previously acknowledged	19,878 11 0½
Total ......£	28,957 4 11½
Total amount of Gold Dollars received since last investment......... G$	12.50
Previously acknowledged	7,331.26
Total......... G$	7,343.76
Total amount of Yen received since last investment......... Yen	5.—
Previously acknowledged	694.40½
Total ...... Yen	699.40½

RUPEES 17.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.
Hongkong, Sept., 23 1919.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British:—

Hangsang
Hong Moh
Wa Sun
Gleniffer
Yuensang
Cheongshing
Circe Shell
Foochow
Shantung
Glenfalloch
Kaifong
Hangchow
Hsiching
Brisbane
Hinsang
Jason
Laisang
Hermelin

American:—

Broad Arrow
West Wind
Quinnebaug
Brooklyn
Tancerville

Japanese:—

Tango Maru
Nippo Maru
Ujo Maru
Soshu Maru
Suzuki Maru
Nissin Maru
Kairiu Maru
Nippon Maru
Amakusa Maru
Hoten Maru
Masayoshu Maru

Chinese:—

Alicorne
Hwah Wu
Yangtzekiang
Pak Wo
Kwanglee
Chik Shang
Shun Shing
Nam Kam

Russian:—

Olaf

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN KESTREL'S BOOTS.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail.*]

SIR,—If John Kestrel's footwear can stand the wear and tear he ascribes to Police Reserve boots, I for one should like to be put in touch with his source of supply.

One hundred and five hours steady walking at say three miles an hour means three hundred and fifteen miles or about the distance from London to Edinburgh.

Now I walk to and from my office each day which is less than half a mile. Allowing for a like mileage for movements in the office or in all one mile per diem, I could in boots of John Kestrel's description walk for 315 days or not counting Sundays when I put on my Sunday best, I would require only one pair of boots each year.

At present I have to renew my footwear once every six months at least. Will John Kestrel please reply?—I am, Dear Sir.

Yours faithfully,
ENQUIRER.

[You may just bet he will. Come on, John.—ED., *C.M.*]

JOJO GUTZ FIRES HIS FINAL SHOT.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail.*]

SIR,—It is true I had a pair of black boots given me seven months ago. They were poorly made, and were outworn as stated, although used only for police duty, coupled by the coincidence that I very often had wet weather. Mr. Kestrel's unfair calculation savours as tempered with much malice, and there is no other idea in it than to run me down. For his information, the Brown Boots which I attended parade costs $17.50 and I need not trouble in telling him more unless required. But Boots is not the cause of all my grievances. There are things behind, and more to come if courted. I am fully tired of this nuisance of correspondence &c and have decided to close in suggesting to Mr. Kestrel to devote his time to a more profitable pursuit than to fame himself in consenting to be an empty megaphone of some (once all mighty) now subdued party.

JOJO GUTZ.
J. A. GUTIERREZ.

OUR UNIVERSITY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail.*]

SIR,—Now that the University is appealing for a million and a half dollars, would it not be advisable to enquire whether the funds of the University are being put to the best use?

It is the opinion of many in this colony, that the University is useless so long as the schools are in their present state of inefficiency. It would seem from what was said at the meeting yesterday, that a great difficulty at the University is the excessive amount of individual attention that has to be given to each student. Much of this time and expense would be saved if the students were properly taught in the schools before they entered the University.

Is not the time ripe for a thorough investigation into the Colony's educational system? It is absurd to waste money on the decorations of the educational building, when the whole structure is faulty and the foundations are rotten.

Let us have an expert from Home to reorganise the whole of the Colony's educational system, and let us have him here for a sufficient number of years to enable him to have a decent system in running order before he leaves. The cost need not be more than five per cent of the sum the University is calling for. Failing this, any sums handed to the University are wasted.

Yours etc.,
SCHOLAR.

SCHOOLMASTERS WANTED.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail.*]

Sir,—I see from the report of the meeting at Government House yesterday, that the University has made arrangements to bring out new men from Home. Will one of our representatives on the Legislative Council enquire whether the Government has made arrangements to bring out new men for the schools, to release the married ladies who have done such good work during the war? It is nearly a year since the war ended, and this war measure should surely now be discontinued. Those ladies who have husbands to support them, would willingly make room for others who have to earn their own living.

Yours etc.,
HUSBAND.

WOMAN ROBBED.

A Chinese married woman living at No. 540 Shanghai Street, Yaumati reports that on the 22nd while she was going up the staircase three men lay hold of her, and robbed her of a $100 banknote. No arrests have been made.

SHIP'S OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR SIX MONTHS.

At the Marine Court yesterday afternoon, the hearing was concluded in the case in which F. Twomey, third officer of the s.s. "Jason," was charged with refusing to carry out his duties on Sept. 4.

The Court was composed of Capt. Basil Taylour, R.N. (President), Lt.-Comdr. Kilgour, R.N. (H.M.S. "Tamar"), Capt. R. A. Matthews (s.s. "Laisang"), Capt. J. S. Thomson (s.s. "Haiching"), and Capt. J. M. M. Ainsh (s.s. "Tungsing").

Mr. D. J. Lewis prosecuted and Mr. C. S. H. Beavis appeared for the defendant.

Capt. Quirk, whose evidence was published in yesterday's *China Mail*, was being cross-examined by Mr. Beavis, for the defence, as we went to press.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beavis: I suppose you will agree that there is responsibility on the part of the officer on duty?

Capt. Quirk: Yes, to see that the orders are carried out, but when the master is on the bridge it is not the duty of the officer to exercise his discretion without first reporting to the master. There is a possibility of that being necessary in the case of an emergency, but in the present case there was no emergency. It was a serious thing from the point of view of the crew.

You agree that there was afterwards some conversation between you and the third officer when the question of responsibility was discussed?—Yes.

Did the defendant tell you that he had spoken to the quartermaster about the matter, and that the quartermaster had told him he would not obey his orders?—No, I most emphatically deny that the defendant told me that the quartermaster had refused to obey his orders. He did say that he was not going to take responsibility if the quartermaster was at the wheel. I told defendant that the duty of the quartermaster was to obey the last orders given.

Did you tell the defendant that he was the only man who had made complaints against the quartermaster?—Yes.

You did, as a matter of fact, reprimand the quartermaster on that occasion?—Yes, at defendant's request.

Did you finally remove the defendant from his duty?—Yes.

When the defendant said he would not work you got excited?—Yes, I got excited; but not so excited as not to know what I was saying. He was insulting in the presence of strangers.

You must have been excited because you said "I will push you one on the jaw"—He was insulting and told me that I was setting a bad example.

Was it consistent with your dignity that you should say "push you on the jaw"?—That, I presume, is a matter of opinion.

Did you call him for further duty?—Certainly not.

Continuing, witness stated that defendant definitely refused to do duty. He did not say that he would not go on duty if the quartermaster were at the wheel. It was the duty of the officers to assist the Captain in maintaining discipline. He had definitely and clearly asked the defendant whether he refused to do duty and received an affirmative answer.

Mr. W. T. Birch, the Chief Officer, stated that he was on the bridge at the time of the incident. Defendant said: "I absolutely refuse to do duty while that person is at the wheel."

Cross-examined by Mr. Beavis, witness said he was not quite sure whether he heard defendant use the word "absolutely."

Quartermaster McNeil gave corroborative evidence.

In cross-examination, he said the defendant told him that if he did not apologise he would take further proceedings. There was one ship on the port side and another on the stern. The vessel might have barged into the vessel on the port-side. It was possible that if the steering were bad a collision might have occurred.

In reply to Captain Taylour, witness said he had had trouble previously with the defendant.

Mr. W. Williams, Second Officer, said that "to tell the truth I heard very little. You ask me questions and I will reply." He heard defendant say: "I refuse to take responsibility if the quartermaster is at the wheel." He also heard shouting. Defendant used insulting language. He did not see the chief officer on the bridge.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he did not pay much attention to the quarrel. All eyes, even the pilot's, were on the combatants. Of course his first consideration was the safety of the ship. The defendant and master were as excited as any men would be.

H. Davis, an apprentice, stated that he heard the master tell defendant: "You are no use anyhow." Defendant wanted the Captain's assurance that the quartermaster would not be at the wheel while he was on duty, and when the master said he could make no conditions, defendant refused to work.

The defendant, giving evidence, said he was third officer of the "Jason" and held a mate's certificate. He had been on the "Jason" since November last year. When the ship went up to Woosung on August 21, the Captain, the pilot, the apprentice, the quartermaster, and witness were on the bridge. They were overtaking another steamer on the starboard side not far off. Another steamer was coming in the opposite direction. Witness was standing at the quartermaster's right in the wheel-house. The pilot was on the starboard bridge. The pilot gave an order to the quartermaster to put his helm to port. Witness noticed that the ship's head had swung to the starboard side. The pilot gave the order "Ease your helm" immediately afterwards, but the quartermaster simply put his wheel amidship. In witness' opinion, this was not sufficient, as they were going rapidly towards the other steamer. Witness told the quartermaster to ease his helm more but he refused, remarking that the pilot gave him his orders and not witness. Witness then ordered the quartermaster from the wheel and took it himself. Witness was certain that if the helm had not been eased in time a collision would have been unavoidable. The quartermaster resisted witness by force and refused to allow him to take the wheel. Witness was just making a second attempt to get hold of the wheel when the Captain came up and told to witness he had had enough of this nonsense. Witness thereupon left the wheel and stood aside. The Captain then told witness that he would look into the matter later. The Captain walked up to the pilot, and witness overheard him asking if witness had contradicted his orders. Witness could not swear as to the pilot's reply, but the pilot seemed to witness to have said "No." Thinking the Captain might misunderstand his attitude, witness went up to him and informed him that he (witness) had to see that the pilot's order was carried out.

Mr. Lewis interrupted here and said that point had not been raised before. His friend had not put those questions to any of the witnesses in the morning. It was, he said, a very important point, and he did not see why it was not raised earlier.

Continuing, the witness said that finished the incident for the time being. That day at luncheon the Captain asked witness for an explanation, and witness gave it, asking the Captain at the same time if he was responsible while the pilot was on the bridge. The Captain replied that he was partly responsible. The Captain also said the quartermaster must obey the last order given to him by an officer. Witness thereupon replied that in that case he would ask that the quartermaster be punished. The Captain said he would speak to the quartermaster. Witness later found that the Captain had taken no action in the matter. Witness could obtain no satisfaction, and, not wishing to cause more trouble, decided to settle the matter in a quiet manner. He went to the quartermaster two days after the incident and put it to him, as man to man, whether he did not think an apology was due from him to witness. Witness also suggested to the quartermaster that he should promise that in future he would leave the wheel when ordered to do so. The quartermaster refused to comply with either request. Witness then went to the Captain, and, in a respectful manner, asked him to oblige witness by having the quartermaster removed from the wheel. Witness endeavoured to explain the position he would be in if the quartermaster should again refuse to leave the wheel, but the Captain tried to shout witness down. In fact, the Captain did not speak to him in the way an officer should be spoken to. The Captain said he had reprimanded the quartermaster and, as witness was the only officer who had a complaint against him, he (the Captain) could not do as witness desired. At that time they were at anchor in the river and were expecting to sail for Hongkong at any moment. Witness told the Captain that it was impossible for him to take responsibility while the quartermaster was at the wheel. Witness added that if the Captain persisted in keeping the man at the wheel he would like to be relieved from duty as officer of the watch. Some time later he saw the Captain again and said: "I see you have not taken any notice of my protest regarding this man." The Captain attempted to walk away, but witness followed and stated that he would not take responsibility while that quartermaster was at the wheel. He wanted the Captain's assurance that no responsibility could be attached to him for any act done by the quartermaster. The Captain's reply was: "I will make no conditions with you." The Captain threatened to punch him on the jaw if he did not stop shouting. Witness invited him to go ahead with his punching. During the conversation the Captain said: "Stop; will you shut up? Do you refuse duty?" Witness repeated that he would not take the responsibility while the quartermaster was at the wheel. The Captain again asked him: "Do you refuse duty?" Witness repeated his former reply. The Captain then ordered him down below, and had not since ordered him back to duty. The Captain read the entry in the log to him two days later, and witness told him it was insufficiently worded and incorrect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness stated that he knew that a Captain could not interfere with a pilot's orders except in an emergency. He maintained that he only followed the directions of the pilot, and ordered the quartermaster "to ease the helm" as he feared a collision. The reason why he took the wheel from the quartermaster was because the latter refused to obey the order. He did not struggle with him. He would not go against the pilot's order unless he feared that the ship was in grave danger. He did not tell the Captain that the quartermaster had refused to obey his orders. He said: "he refuses to obey orders." If a man was in the right he should speak out. He did not dictate to the Captain what he should do; he only said he refused to take responsibility in the circumstances. It was a fine state of things if a quartermaster refused to obey orders and if the Captain took no notice of it. The man might put a bullet through an officer or do anything.

Mr. Lewis: And because the man is of a mutinous character and the Captain does not believe it you refuse to do your duty?—Witness: No.

Continuing, witness said he told the Captain that he was placed in a false position if no steps were taken against the quartermaster. He did not report to the Harbour-master in Shanghai because he thought the Captain's sense of right would prevail. The Chief Officer and Captain had told lies if they said he refused to go on duty. If insubordination and insolence meant, that when a man threatened to punch him he replied in a shouting tone of voice, then he had been insubordinate. They had an argument about the entry in the log. He was not fond of argument; only of right.

Mr. Lewis: You will get justice in this Court.

In reply to Mr. Beavis, witness stated that he had asked the owners at Home to relieve him of his duties on the "Jason."

V. C. Mitchell, a steward, stated that he heard a conversation between the Captain and the defendant. The Captain asked defendant what the row was about. The next thing he heard was the defendant asking the Captain if he was responsible while the pilot was on the bridge. The Captain replied: "Yes, we are both responsible." The Captain promised to speak to the quartermaster.

Mr. Beavis stated that rather undue prominence had been given to the incident of August 21, and from that the subsequent relation of the Captain and the defendant could be understood. There was a considerable amount of discrepancy in the evidence due, no doubt, to the time which had elapsed between the two incidents. The defendant had not refused to do his duty, but had declined to take responsibility for the action of the quartermaster at the wheel.

Mr. Lewis stated that even the Captain could not countermand the orders of a pilot when that person was in charge. He might do so in an emergency, but he would then be assuming a grave responsibility. Defendant had no right to dictate to the Captain as to what steps should be taken. That sort of thing was destructive of discipline, and a rotten state of affairs would result. It was a very serious breach of discipline.

The Court found the defendant guilty and ordered the suspension of his certificate for six months.

INDIAN MURDER TRIAL.

ACCUSED IN DOCK.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Bahadur Singh, a trooper of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion stationed at Kowloon, was charged with the willful murder of Sujar Singh, of the same battalion, on the 8th inst.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, for the Crown, said that on the 8th at 1.30 in the morning at the Whitfield Camp, an Indian trooper was awakened and saw the deceased trooper covered with blood, while the accused was holding an iron bar by the side of deceased's bed. The accused ran past and threw out the bar, and it was picked up later when the murder was made known.

Captain Monteith, R.A.M.C., stated that deceased was admitted into hospital at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 8th, in an unconscious condition. He examined him and found three wounds on the head. One was two inches deep. The skull was fractured, and the bones were broken. On the morning of the 10th, the deceased developed paralysis of the right arm and leg, which was due to the pressure on the motor area of the brain. He expired on the morning of the 11th.

The proceedings were continuing as we went to press.

INQUEST.

ACCIDENT AT COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

At the Magistracy this morning, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, as Coroner, conducted an enquiry touching the death of Chan Mow, a paint-scraper employed at the Cosmopolitan Docks. It appeared that the deceased was working on a plank, on the side of the s.s. "Taishan." The plank was suspended by a wire rope fastened to the taffrail. A foreman of works ordered a *foki* to go round the ship to collect all their tools and loose end wires. The *foki* who was sent was alleged to have loosened the fastened rope, and the deceased, with another working on the plank below, was precipitated into the dock from a height of 20 feet. He was killed and the other was severely injured.

The Jury were composed of the following: Messrs. C. McKay, F. J. Ribeiro, and S. S. Levy.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, Medical Officer of Kowloon, deposed that at noon on the 3rd inst., a Chinese male was admitted into the Kwong Wah hospital, dead. Five ribs on the deceased's left side were broken, and three ribs on the right side. The lower jaw was smashed, and the skull was fractured.

Chan Woon, sub-contractor and paint-scraper at the Docks, said that on the 3rd, he was working on the east side of the ship, when he was told by his *fokis* that two men had fallen into the dock from the right side of the ship. He saw the two men, and all *fokis* were sent down to give help. The planks were tied on to each end with a wire rope, and suspended from the railings. He saw the body of deceased at the Mortuary next morning.

Cheung Ching, the injured man, said he was working with deceased, when suddenly the rope gave way, and both fell into the dock.

A fitter coolie said that he gave orders to a *foki* to collect all their tools and bits of wire, and to put all in the engine room, before leaving work. The *foki* had since disappeared. It was not his duty to fix up the planks as that was the work of the No. 1 coolie of the docks. The wire on the railing was bound up with a piece of oil cloth and fastened, with a rope tied against it to prevent slipping.

At this stage his Worship read to the Jury a statement made by the absconded *foki* when he was at the station after the accident. It reads as follows: "I was ordered to go round the ship to collect tools and wires, and I loosened the cord on the railing when two men fell into the dock."

The proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day removed to No. 2, Queen's Road Central, top floor.

SILVA-NETTO & CO.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

TUESDAY, September 30, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at the Kaulung Sze Yeuk Kaifong Ferry Co, Ltd, Wharf, Mongkok.
The Steam Launch
"SZE YUE,"

Length	60' 8"
Breadth	12' 0"
Depth	53"
Tonnage Gross	25 85
" Nett	17.67

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of those whom it may Concern, that, from this date, all dealings in the shares of the Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., London, will be in "REGISTERED" or "BEARER" scrip at sellers' option.

For the Committee of the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

W. LOGAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG invites immediate applications for the posts of part-time lectureships in the following subjects:

Applied Mechanics (Lectures and Laboratory),
Geometrical Drawing,
Strength of Materials,
Iron and Steel Machines,
Structures and Drawing Office Work (Machines & Structures).

Duties will commence on September 29th 1919.

Full particulars can be obtained from the DEAN of the Faculty of Engineering.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS SEASON 1919/1920.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS INTERESTED in the above will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS "HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE" on FRIDAY, 26th September, at 5 P.M.

By Order,

G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

on

WEDNESDAY,
September 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A number of Cases of Bar and Toilet Soap,
Several lots of Eau de Cologne,
60 gross snap fasteners,
A number of Skins of black kid,
Several dozen Hair Tonic, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

on

FRIDAY,
September 26, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 10 Cameron Road,
First Floor,
SUNDRY
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suite (green silk), Side-board, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Cabinet, &c., Wardrobe, Washstand, Dressing Table, &c.

Also

Aviary, Dog Kennel, Chicken Run and Pot Plants,
On view from 2.30 p.m. 25th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
September 23 & 24
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Exclusive and Expensive Engagement
OF
"BILLY & DORIS HARLEY"
the smartest ENGLISH Song and Dance Artistes ever seen in the Far East.

USUAL PRICES. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THE CORONET.

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EVERYTHING FOR FOOTBALL.
INCLUDING
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FAMOUS
FOOTBALLS
KNOWN AND PLAYED WITH THROUGHOUT
THE FOOTBALL WORLD

SHIN GUARDS, KNEE-CAP BANDAGES
BLADDERS, PUMPS, LACING AWLS, ETC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW COLUMBIA
RECORDS.

A 5973	My Sine	One step
	The Man Behind the Hammer	"
A 6 56	Forget Me Not...	Waltz
	The Magic of Your Eyes	"
6044	I'll Think of You "	Foxtrot
	There's a Service Flag Flying	One step

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)
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BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,
ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.
We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.
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Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.
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THE LEADING HOTELS & CLUBS
IN THE COLONY.
Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid $16.50.
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WINE MERCHANTS,
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S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KHIVA" "NOVARA	1st November 9th November	3rd December 11th December	12th December 20th December

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

		due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	7th October	25th October

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

"ITOLA"	24th Sept.	21st Oct.

FOR

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

	Leave Hongkong about	due Yokohama about
"KHIVA"	30th Sept.	14th October

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S. S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents*,

---

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to **SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS** with transhipment at **CALCUTTA**, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

for freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents*.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

for JAVA PORTS.

for JAPAN PORTS

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., *Agents*,

---

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said

ALASKA MARU ....Friday, 28th September.

CELEBES MARU ....Monday, 20th October.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU ....Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU ....Tuesday, 30th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU ....Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU......................Beginning of October.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU ....Tuesday, 30th September.

MANILA MARU......................Wednesday, 15th October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

HOTEN MARU ....Sunday, 28th September, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SOSHU MARU......................

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

INDUS MARU ....Monday, 29th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappy.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 29th September to:—

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No, 1574. Agents,

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	FOOCHOW	Sept. 25, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 25, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	Sept. 28, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	Sept. 28, at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Sept. 30, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Oct. 2, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	WED'DAY, Sept. 24, Daylight.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	CHEONGSHING	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHAKSANG	TUESDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	LOKSANG	WED'DAY, Oct. 8, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following **U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.**

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"GLEN"	About October	14.
"ICONIUM"	About October	22.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About October	25.
"WHEATLAND"	About November	1.
"ENDICOTT"	About November	30.
"CREVECOUER"	About December	20.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WAWALONA"	About October	31.
"NISHMAHA"	About November	30.
"MONTAQUE"	About December	15.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th September.
*TENYO MARU	22,000	2nd October.
‡SIBERIA MARU	20,000	10th October.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	28th October.
*PERSIA MARU	9,000	10th November.
*KOREA MARU	20,000	10th November.

‡From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA. CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 8th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *MANAGER*,

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375. KING'S BUILDING.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M/S "KONG NING" (Captain WILKS), will leave the Yeung Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) for WUCHOW via West River Ports.

This Vessel has excellent European accomodation for First Class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accomodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

BANKER & CO.,
1st Floor Hotel Mansions,

or

Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS,
Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct 20
*Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25	Nov. 16
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

"Empress of Asia" from Hongkong, 2nd October, will not call at Shanghai unless Japanese Quarantine regulations are relaxed in the interim.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 16,850 Tons Reg. EMPRESS OF ASIA 16,850 Tons Reg.	Gold $563.00	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 Tons Reg. MONTEAGLE 6,163 Tons Reg.	Gold $485.00

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation; also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature, apply to,

F. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
PHONE 799.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, via Vancouver, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States; also to Europe and West Indies, apply to

J. H. WALLACE,
PHONE 12. General Agent.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
QUINNEBAUG	Capt. Medina	TUESDAY, 23rd September at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 26th September at 1 p.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 30th September at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"	"NILE"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons).	(11,000 tons).	(10,200 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"NILE"	"CHINA"
November 1st, 1919.	October 7th, 1919.	November 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING,

FROM HONGKONG:	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT,

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

FOR	STEAMER	SAILS

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD
General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"TEENKAI"	via Panama	23rd September.
"EURYMEDON"	via Panama	11th October.
"EURYBATES"	via Panama	7th November.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE DECLINE OF THE MALE TEACHER

Just as commerce is the life and blood of a country, so education is its soul. One without the other cannot exist in this present world of keen competition. Strange to say, however, this fact is entirely overlooked and ignored.

The child of to-day is the man of to-morrow. To produce the right type of man, the desirable kind of citizen, we must mould the child, the developing organism, in the right and natural way. It is during childhood, when both the mind and body of the child are plastic, that its moral and physical foundations must be laid.

To achieve this object, we must obtain the requisite material, the right kind of individual fully qualified and capable of carrying on this most important and responsible work—the ideal teacher. A manly, open-hearted teacher, will produce—other things being equal—frank and honest boys. The "personal equation" of the teacher, is a most important factor in education. His influence over his class cannot be over-estimated. He is regarded by his boys as the fountain of honour, and the essence of manliness and scholarship.

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that all men are replaced by women teachers, and therefore the boys would, during the time of their schooling, come under the en the influence of women. What type of boy would result? Obviously he would be effeminate, and lack that manliness which is expected of him. The place of a woman teacher is in a girls' School, where she can give of her best to the young minds. Some of our most able teachers have been women; but women, however capable, are not made for teaching boys. A "ladylike" boy is certainly not the one to fight the battles of life; and as for his games, they would certainly suffer.

Unfortunately, however, my supposition appears to be not unfounded. In fact, the process of the elimination of the male teacher has already begun. Year after year men are leaving the profession in alarming numbers, and their vacancies are refilled by women. Most of the elementary schools in London have at least two women on the staff of the boys' school. What sane-minded man would, after a long and expensive education enter a school on the mere pittance paid to teachers? There are a good many other posts, far more lucrative, that attract them. A clerk, a commercial correspondent, and even a typist, get better remuneration.

Those already in the profession are discontented, and are ready to resign at the earliest opportunity. They have made it their creed to dissuade any parent thinking of putting his son into the profession from doing so. We find, as a rule, successful professional men put their sons into their profession; but what teacher who has the future of his son at heart would be so imprudent? The London County Council are not blind to this fact, and, foreshadowing the great dearth in the teaching profession, have actually offered special facilities to teachers' sons, with a view of their entering the profession. But the London County Council may be assured that bribing will not work the oracle.

The whole question is one of status; and status is a question of salary. The one and only remedy to this unfortunate state of affairs is a substantial increase in salary. To attract the man, you must give him an adequate salary—a salary that will raise his social status. Unless this is done, the future of England's education will hang in balance and England will reap the fruits grown from cheap unwholesome seeds.

CHILDREN AFRAID

To Say They are Ill: Dreading The Nasty Medicines Formerly Used, Are Cured Without Tears By Baby's Own Tablets.

It is pitiful to know that children often conceal the fact that they are feeling ill from pure dread of the horrible, nauseating, griping medicines given them to make them well. Castor oil is a nightmare to some children.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian medicine for little ones of all ages, from the babe in arms to the child of ten years and over, gently yet efficiently relieve the bowels, and, being nice to take, do away with all fear and objection.

No parent need have the slightest doubt as to the wisdom of administering Baby's Own Tablets, for they are *guaranteed*, under a Government Analyst's certificate, to contain no opiates, narcotics or other injurious ingredients, and to be absolutely harmless. Recommended for the prompt relief of colds, and as a remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, teething troubles and worms, they are a blessing to worried, tired-out mothers, quickly bringing *natural*, peaceful sleep to pain-racked infants.

Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets, also obtainable direct, at 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DEAFNESS

AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Scores of apparently "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the well known "French Orlene." NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE REMEDY. Price 4/6 per Box. Booklet *Free*.

'Orlene' Co., Station Rd. Croydon, Eng.

Any good class Druggist can obtain this remedy to your order, or it can be obtained direct from us upon receipt of cost.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
KHIVA	1st November	3rd December	18th December
NOVARA	9th November	11th December	20th December

FOR

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th October	25th October

FOR

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ITOLA	28th Sept.	21st Oct.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Yokohama about
KHIVA	30th Sept.	14th October
NOVARA	10th Oct.	24th October
GREGORY APCAR	17th Oct.	28th October (Kobe).

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... ...Tuesday, 14th October, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... ... Friday, 3rd October, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 22nd October, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HWAH-WU ... ... Tuesday, 23rd September.
SHINRYU MARU ... ... Thursday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 23rd September, at 10 a.m.
AKI MARU ... ... Saturday, 18th October, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... ... Saturday, 20th September, at 11 a.m.
KAIFUKU MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Thursday, 25th September.
TENSHIN MARU ... ... Monday, 29th September.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... ... Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.
HOSEI MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc).

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thursday, 2nd October.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... ... End of October.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th October.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 8th Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 5th Nov., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 7th October.
San Francisco via Shanghai Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 1st November.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Olen	The Admiral Line	About 14th Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th Sept.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 2nd October.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 15th October.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Early of Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th Nov.
New York via Panama	Teenkai	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ld.	On 23rd Sept.
Portland	Wawalona	The Admiral Line	About 31st Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Sept.
Shanghai	Hangsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Sept., D'light.
Shanghai	Sunning	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th Sept., at Noon.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct., at Noon.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Tsuruga Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwijck	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 29th Sept.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Hoten Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Sept., at Noon.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Unnan Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st October.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 26th Sept., at 1 p.m.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Siam Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th Sept.
London and Antwerp	Alaska Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th Sept.
London via S'pore, P'ang & C'bo &c	Atsuta Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Oct., at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Seattle Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Middle of November.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Khiva	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 1st Nov.

Y. K. K.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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BARBER S. S. LINES INC.
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Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	15' 6"	7' 8"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	48' 3"	14'	7' 8"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 8"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	[illegible]	60'	12'	7' 6"	
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

VISCOUNT LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Viscount Grey left Southampton for America in the "Mauretania." Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill and Lord Reading were among those who saw him off.

ARTICLE 61 ANNULLED.

GERMANY'S WOUNDED FEELINGS!

PARIS, Sept. 20.

A German Note to the Conference agrees to the annulment of Article 61 of the German Constitution, providing for the union of Austria and Germany. The Note protests against the ironical tone of the Allied Note dealing with the German Government's explanations. It says that the Allies are not entitled to wound Germany's feelings.

SIX COMMUNISTS EXECUTED.

MUNICH, Sept. 20.

Six Communists have been executed for the murder of hostages during the Bolshevik Regime.

THE PLEBISCITE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

POLICE FORCE UNDER ALLIED SUPERVISION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

According to a semi-official statement from Berlin a German Police Force, under Allied supervision, will be formed in the southern part of East Prussia for the period of the taking of the plebiscite. There will be no foreign occupation so long as order is preserved.

UPPER SILESIA.

ALLIED OCCUPATION NOT FAVOURED.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Apparently the Supreme Council has not adopted the recommendation of the Allied Military Mission to Upper Silesia urging that Allied troops should occupy Upper Silesia.

THE FIUME MUDDLE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Reuter learns that the situation in Fiume is unchanged. It is estimated that D'Annunzio controls 2,000 troops and sailors. All communications have been cut therefore no reliable information is reaching the outside.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE AT MALTA.

MALTA, September 21.

British troops from Fiume arrived on board the warships Ceres and Cardiff.

The *Temps* of Geneva says the Italian legion at Fiume has ordered the Croats, Magyars, and Germans to leave immediately.

FRANCE'S FUTURE PEACE ARMY.

COMPULSORY SERVICE REDUCED.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

France's future peace army will number 350,000. Universal compulsory service will be reduced from three years to one. This will produce 200,000 while enlistments and re-enlistments will produce 150,000. France will retain two home army corps and one colonial army corps in North Africa. Six infantry and one cavalry divisions are earmarked for the Rhine.

MORE STRIKES IN FRANCE

METZ, September 21.

The miners in Lorraine have decided on a general strike on 22nd inst They demand a minimum of eighteen francs daily and a recognition of their union.

TURKISH SULTAN TALKS.

PARIS, September 21.

The Sultan, interviewed by the *Journal des Debats* Constantinople correspondent, dwelt on the state of unsettlement in Turkey owing to the nonconclusion of peace. He hoped the negotiations would be speedily finished, and expressed strong opposition to the Greek occupation of Anatolian towns.

GERMANY ANXIOUS OVER MEMEL.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

Germany is presenting a note to the peace conference asking for a speedy decision regarding the destiny of the Memel district.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, September 21.

The suppression of Irish papers cabled earlier was due to the publication of a prospectus of a Sinn Fein national loan. It is believed that all will revive shortly and be renamed, as the authorities are willing to return the essential parts of the presses which were seized.

PRESIDENT POINCARE.

GERMAN OFFICERS TO BE COURTMARTIALLED.

PARIS, September 21.

It is officially announced that His Majesty has invited President Poincare to visit England in October.

President Poincare, in presenting the cross of the legion of honour to the town of Longwy said that in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty the officers of the 22nd, 125th, and 156th German regiments who participated in the fires and murders at Longwy would be called on to appear before a French court martial.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND EDINBURGH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

July 31.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Edinburgh for the purpose of receiving the Freedom of the City was made the occasion of a great loyal demonstration. It was a fleeting visit, still H.R.H. will carry with him to Canada, in the words of the Lord Provost, the knowledge that he has an assured place in the affections of the Scottish Capital. Wherever the Prince passed the route was thickly lined with people, and the cheers were continuous. From morning to night he made a triumphal progress. For one short hour, and one hour only, the Prince escaped from formal ceremonies, and the "clamorous cavalcade" of the escorting Scots Greys. That was when, after visiting Holyrood Palace, he climbed Arthur's Seat and viewed the unrivalled panorama that meets the eye from the top of the Lion's Head.

The Freedom was conferred in the Usher Hall, the largest building in the City. The Prince of Wales was obviously taken aback by the cordiality of the great assembly of representative citizens. A very boyish, fair-haired, modest figure he looked, much younger than his years, as he bowed his acknowledgment of the ovation. He was undoubtedly nervous; but in a little while he controlled himself to a quiet and effective dignity. When the time came to make his speech of thanks he faced the ordeal pluckily, and once started he spoke his piece in a clear, harmonious voice, almost without the aid of notes. The matter of his speech was as happy as its manner. He recalled his previous visits to Edinburgh in Coronation year, and again after the Armistice. The last visit coincided with the surrender of the German Fleet in the Forth, and in this connection he made a happy aside,—"It is extremely fitting that these surrendered ships should rest in—or rather I should now say should rest under—Scottish waters." The Prince paid a high tribute to the Scottish troops for their services during the war. Not one division of the British Army, or hardly one, he said, had been without a Scottish battalion, and he singled out for special mention the four all-Scottish Divisions,—the 9th, the 15th, the 51st, and the 52nd.

Edinburgh did not inclose the burgess ticket in the conventional casket, but presented the Prince with a suite of silver table plate, consisting of a large rose bowl, two smaller bowls, and a pair of antique silver candlesticks, all of Scottish design and workmanship.

ENGAGEMENTS.

An engagement is announced between Kenneth Hume Gillan, Sarawak Civil Service, younger son of Robert Gillan, Wellington Square, Ayr, and Nancy Campbell, elder daughter of the late John Christie, solicitor, Irvine, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Goudie, Westlands, Ayr.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place at Hongkong, between R. O. Hutchison, Hongkong Civil Service, eldest son of Henry W. Hutchison, J.P., and Mrs. Hutchison, Kirkcaldy, and Rose Blenheim, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Jupp, and Mrs. Jupp, Brightwell, Farnham, Surrey.

MARRIAGES.

David Fell, representative of the late constituency of the "Lane Cove," New South Wales Parliament, Sydney, and Alice Florence, second daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Elibank. She was given away by her brother, Lord Murray of Elibank. Colonel the Hon. A. C. Murray, M.P., acted as best man.

At Burlington House, Glasgow, William E. Cooper, C.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Cooper, China, and of Mrs. Cooper, 7 Montgomery Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow, to Isa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Macpherson, 141 Onslow Drive, Dennistoun.

SIR WM. MACGREGOR'S WILL.

By his will, dated October 12, 1918, the Right Hon. Sir William MacGregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., of Chapel-on-Leader, Roxburgh and Berwick, has bequeathed to the University of Aberdeen the ethnological and ornithological collections at Chapel-on-Leader, to be placed in the Museum of the University along with the collections he had already lent to the University. Sir William has further bequeathed to the University of Queensland, as a memento of the first Chancellor of that school, "my connection with which is one of the joys of my life," his banner now suspended in the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and also the pen and inkstand used by him when he dedicated Government House, Brisbane, to the University of Queensland.

THE GLENGARRY TO GO.

Discussing coming uniforms in the dress of the Army, the *Globe* states that in the case of the Highland regiments some reforms will be recommended. In place of the Glengarry the Balmoral bonnet will be used, while as a walking-out jacket the red doublet will be retained. The retention of the feather bonnet has been advised, but one smaller than that in use before the war is suggested. The new headdress will resemble the feather bonnet used by Highland regiments at the time of the Crimean War. White spats will be retained (the Gordon Highlanders should note) with white buttons for all the Highland regiments except the 75th and 92nd, who will retain the black buttons which commemorate their services in the Peninsular War.

HOW TENNIS CAME TO SCOTLAND.

The Lawn Tennis Championship meeting in Edinburgh recalls some incidents of the start of the game. The introduction into Scotland lies to the credit of the late Sir James Patten Macdougall, C.B., whose death took place a few months ago. Just after being called to the Bar, Mr. James Patten, as he then was, joined some others on the outlook for a game to take the place of those in which they had been interested in College days, and he procured from England the materials for a game called "sphairistike," and with several fellow advocates began to play in the winter of 1874 on the Grange Cricket Ground in Raeburn Place, Edinburgh. The court was shaped like a sandglass, 9 yards wide at the net and 12 yards at the back line. Down each side line for 3 yards from the net posts there were wing nets. The balls of uncovered rubber were one-third less in size than the modern ball, with a hole in them. Afterwards the game was transferred to the Grindlay Street Drill Hall, where the lights of the Scottish Bar were wont to disport themselves as early as nine in the morning. Improvements, as a matter of course, were soon introduced. The old rubber ball had the hole eliminated, and was then covered with cloth, the racket was made heavier, and the net was reduced from 4ft. 6in. to 3ft. 6in. and then to 3ft. The side wings were abolished, and the court was given its present rectangular shape. All these changes were made by about 1877.

THE FIRST SCOTTISH TOURNAMENTS.

The first Scottish Championship was played in 1878. The winner was Sir James Patten Macdougall. Next year Mr. L. M. Balfour won the honour, and was followed by Sir James in 1880. At first those who took part were chiefly those who had played tennis (the royal game) and racquets, and they used the strokes appropriate to these games, with the result that when those who began with lawn tennis came forward they completely wiped out the old school. The drive and the overhead service upset the traditions of the other two games; and when J. G. Horn came North from Oxford, his combination of hard service and net volleying introduced newer ideas still, and completely upset the original principle of the game, which was as far as possible to play on the same lines as real tennis, and almost exclusively from the back of the courts. Horn had the Championship for three years, but in 1884 he was displaced by R. A. Gamble, now Sir R. A. Gamble, who, the writer was informed this week, is at Simla, and is still a useful man in the doubles game. Gamble was a fine player, and made another essay for the Scottish Championship when this century was one year old, and even then the younger school found he was a force to be reckoned with.

LATER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In 1885 and 1886 the Hon. P. B. Lyon held the Championship. H. Grove took the Cup to England next year, then the Hon. P. B. Lyon brought it home again. But the Irish player E. De S. H. Browne returned with it to Ireland in 1889 and won it outright in 1891. Up till then the tournament had been held in Edinburgh, but St. Andrews provided the new Cup and it had the honour of the tournament. In 1892 the Cup and Championship went to England through A. W. Gore, who was still playing a lively game at Wimbledon last month. Grove retained his grip in 1893; but next year, at Wemyss Bay, the trophy fell to R. H. Watson. He was the last Scottish bred Champion for ten years. Then the tournament shifted to Moffat, and the Dochertys came North for several years, followed by E. D. Black, C. R. D. Pritchett, W. V. Eaves, F. L. Riseley, F. W. Payn, and A. F. Wilding as winners. It was only in 1905 that the Aberdonian, A. M. Mackay, started his three years tenure of the Championship. In 1908 another shift was made to Bridge of Allan, when the Canadian, R. B. Powell got the Scottish Blue Ribbon. Next year Greece supplied the Scottish Champion in T. M. Mavrogordato. Powell annexed it in 1910, Australia with A. W. Dunlop had the honour in 1911, and the popular Irishman J. C. Parke took it in 1912. Myreside held the Championship tournament in 1913, when Australia with H. M. Rice was again to the fore; and at Craiglockart in 1914 J. F. Stokes took the honour to Ireland. Altogether in the last 30 years the title has gone 11 times to England, five times to Ireland, thrice to Australia, twice to Canada, once each to New Zealand and Greece, and four times to Scotland.

OUR POETS.

WHOM THE GODS HATE.

Slave to vanity—lover of self—self first, self last:
Caring for naught save the pleasures of life to self applied:
Living in the valley of a paradise of fools, till at last
All care for the things that count is gone—just drift with the tide.

Scorner of Gods—whom the Gods hate—living the passions to satisfy:
Stranger to truth and honour, friend of vice, lust and fate,
Mocking at all that is good in humanity, and that is why
There is no hope in the world for those whom the Gods hate.

WILLIAM HILL.

Hongkong 23.9-1919.

NTOZELETS.

[The Bolsheviks recaptured Ntozelets, 40 miles n.e. of Kiev.—Reuter telegrams.]

Lives were lost to win it,
Ntozelets the fallen,
Forty miles nor'east of Kiev the streams with blood were swollen,
But the Bolsheviks have won it back,
Got it back, recaptured it,
Ntozelets the fallen
And 40 miles nor'east of Kiev
The ground is groaning with the grief
And praying us to send relief
To Ntozelets the fallen.
O woe for thee Ntozelets
O woe for distant Kiev
The Bolshevik's a bad lot
A murderer and thief
And while this deadly seesaw
Of bloodshed carries on
We may not help the lion's yelp
Ntozelet's glory's gone.

Jojo Kestrel.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

A youth was this morning charged before Mr. Lindsell with unlawfully obtaining the sum of $3.23 from a poor woman. Defendant went to the woman's house, and said that he was sent by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs He told the woman that at the end of the month the house rent would be reduced to $3, and said he was to collect 2 per cent of the rent now. The woman who was glad of the news paid the money A woman who was aware of the trick informed the Police and defendant was arrested. Defendant admitted the offence, and was given six months hard labour.

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Call and inspect our New Stocks of "Jaeger" and "Morley" underwear in weights suitable for all temperatures, in either union or two piece suite.

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MARINE COURT.

JUNK MASTERS FINED.

Before Captain Basil Taylour, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, two Chinese, Tang Ping and Wong Shui, masters of trading Junks No. T3741H and No. T1846H, respectively, were charged at the instance of Mr. R. L. Rocha, Junk Inspector, Harbour Office, with unlawfully failing to renew their licence on the 22nd inst.

Mr. Rocha said he boarded the defendant's junks at Kowloon City at 11 a.m. yesterday. Both the junk were laden with turf. He inspected their licence and found that they had expired 5 and 2 months ago respectively.

The first defendant had nothing to say while the other pleaded that although he worked very hard, he could not raise sufficient money to renew his licence. A fine of $10 each or, in default, one month's hard labour, was imposed.

NO BUSINESS ON BOARD.

Lance Sergeant B324, Labb Singh then charged an un-employed Chinese named Wu Ping, a native of Hoi Ping, with unlawfully being on board the s.s. "Nikko Maru" on the 22nd inst., without the permission of the master or officer in charge of the ship.

The Sergeant, giving evidence in the witness box said he was on duty on board the "Nikko Maru," at 9 a.m., yesterday when he noticed the defendant in the pantry of the first class saloon. Witness asked him what he was doing there and he said he was assisting the steward. The pantry man told witness that the defendant was not employed on the ship. Witness took him to the mate and on the request of the master, put him under arrest.

The defendant who had nothing to say, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A NEW OCCUPATION.

RETRIEVER OF VERANDAH DROPPINGS.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Smith this morning with the larceny of a chicken belonging to a woman in Pottinger Street. Defendant said that he was passing the street, when a chicken flew down from the verandah of a house. He chased and caught it and stood on the pavement for over half an hour waiting for the owner to appear. While waiting, a friend passed, and asked him to go to tea, but he said that he was holding this chicken for the owner and could not go. Just then he was arrested by a constable.

Mr. Smith:—If you knew where the chicken flew down from there was no need for you to wait on the pavement; you should have taken it up.

Defendant:—Yes, but nowadays people in houses have the habit of throwing things into the street, and I pick things up for them. I stand on the pavement and wait for them to come down when I hand their property to them. Three weeks.

DIFFERENT WITH PENSIONS.

In a case heard at the Tower Bridge Police Court the ease with which the country can be defrauded in the payment of out-of-work benefit was made strikingly clear in the following colloquy between the magistrate and one of the witnesses, the "signing clerk" of the Borough Labour Exchange:—

Mr. Bingley.—There have been so many cases of abuse of un-employment pay, and we want to get at the bottom of it. Luggage thieves, pickpockets, and bookmakers are receiving out-of-work pay, and the authorities want to know how it is done. You said that an applicant is asked to give the name and address of his last employer, and you send a form to the employer asking him to verify the man's statement?

The Witness.—Yes.

And the form states that if no reply is sent it is assumed that the man's statement is correct?—Yes.

Supposing a man gives a fictitious name and a fictitious firm. You write to the fictitious firm, and not receiving any reply within three days you begin to pay the applicant?—Yes.

You make no further inquiries, and might continue to pay him for months on end?—Yes.

Mr. Bingley.—Then I don't wonder at the large number of cases that come before me and other magistrates.

What a contrast with the way pensions are paid!

KUT MEN'S FATE.

DEATHS IN A TRAIN.

COURT-MARTIAL STORY.

The allegations of cruel treatment of our men taken prisoner at Kut made against Assistant-Surgeon William Fratel, a Eurasian warrant officer in the Indian Medical Department, were further investigated at a court-martial on August 6. There were 19 charges.

It was alleged that Fratel, who accompanied our men into captivity, was guilty of cruel conduct towards those who came to him for medical aid, and that as a result a number died.

The suggestion made by the prosecution is that Fratel thought the British were beaten, and that by acting as is alleged he would ingratiate himself with the Turks.

Lieutenant-Quartermaster Hardy, 2nd Dorsets, one of the Kut captives, said he was with 300 men who had to march to Ras-el-Ain, where they arrived two months later 140 strong. Lieut. Hardy was told off with a party to help to construct a section of the Baghdad Railway. His men were weak and sick.

Lieut. Hardy detailed several cases of men sent to hospital. They were refused admission and died a day or two later. Between June 25 and September 6,58 men died out of 139.

In cross-examination Lieut. Hardy said he never heard that on the march from Kut Fratel was bastinadoed by the Turks for assisting British soldiers who fell by the way. A German firm named Holzmann was constructing the line.

(Continued on page 9.)

BOYD'S FIRE EXTINGUISHER
MUSTARD & CO. SIMPLE TO CHARGE: SIMPLER TO OPERATE. Tel. No. 1186.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

EXPLAINS ITS MANY NEEDS.

APPEALS FOR 1½ MILLION DOLLARS.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES QUARTER OF A MILLION.

There was a large gathering present at Government House last night when H. E. the Officer Administering the Government delivered a lengthy address on the needs of the Hongkong University. His Excellency explained to the meeting the different extensions proposed, including a larger staff, playing-grounds, a course in Journalism and a thousand and one other equipment necessary for a mordern and up-to-date University. He appealed to the whole Community generally and more particularly to the Chinese community to provide one and a half million dollars for immediate needs. He also promised, on behalf of the Government $250,000, plus any other sum which might be appropriated out of the Public Revenue.

At the meeting, H. E. the Officer Administering the Government presided, and was supported by Dr. G. P. Jordan (the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University) and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak. Others present were: Major-General Ventris, C.B., the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Justice Melbourne, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. W. Ross Thomson, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Archdeacon Barnett and Mrs. Barnett, the Rev. T. W. Pearce, the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the Rev. A. D. Stewart, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, the Rev. Bro. Aimar, Professors H. G. Earle, A. G. Warren, K. H. Digby and J. D. Wright, Messrs. D. G. M. Bernard, E. Ralphs, B. Tanner, F. A. Redmond, T. S. Forrest, Ho Kom Tong, S. W. Tso, Ho Kwong, Chiu Yu-tin, Chan Sui-ki, Chan Kang-yu, Wang Wei and Li Lang.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have asked you to come here to-day in order that I may endeavour to explain, as shortly as possible, the present position of the University of Hongkong, and give some indication of the financial assistance that will be required immediately and in the near future in order that the University may be thoroughly well equipped for carrying on its work. It is now seven years since the University actually started, and much has been done since then by considerable expenditure of the capital of the University—the capital sums given at the start and with the help of generous donations from several gentlemen who are here to-day and from Chinese gentlemen in the Straits Settlements, Canton, and elsewhere. With these donations we have been able to provide some of the buildings that were lacking when the University opened; but much still remains to be done. The staff of professors and lecturers has not been large enough to allow of the professors giving that time to study which it is essential they should give, and for the individual attention that is necessary in the case of many students. One of the main reasons for the high position the University already holds is that it had as its first Vice-Chancellor a man of such brilliant attainments and world wide reputation as Sir Charles Eliot. I feel sure that while we all desire to congratulate him on the high appointment that he has received, we all feel what a very severe loss the University has suffered by his having to leave it. It was no mean achievement on his part to embark on the work of the University in 1912 with a very small staff and with wholly inadequate equipment, buildings, materials, books and apparatus of all sorts. During vacations in the summer Sir Charles Eliot was able to do much useful work for the University, while acquiring for himself, by patient study, a knowledge of classical Chinese. That our degrees are recognised throughout China is one of the results of his work. I will now read to you a letter I have received from Sir Charles Eliot on the subjects of the work already done and the future needs of the University. It reads as follows:—

"I have been so closely connected with the University since it was first opened that it would be better for others to testify—as I hope they will—to the value and importance of that institution, both for the Chinese nation and for British interests in the Far East; but our friends may reasonably ask why we require so much money, and it may, perhaps, be well for me to say a few words on this subject. The proportion borne by the fees to the total revenue is remarkably high—higher, I believe, than in any modern English Universities. This is very gratifying in so far as it shows that the University is making money, but it is also an indication that the endowment is relatively small. When I arrived in Hongkong in 1912 I felt that it would be a pity and cowardly not to open the University at once, but still such an immediate opening was financially very bold and almost imprudent. We had not the necessary buildings for a University. Munificent as were the donations of Sir H. Mody and others, they made very inadequate provision for the residences of the staff, and none at all for the residences of the students. There were no suitable buildings for a students' common-room or for teaching any branch of medicine except anatomy. These deficiencies were made good partly out of the capital of the University and partly by the generosity of private donors. Further, the University has to purchase out of its capital land at "Haldon," which cuts into our grounds and might prove a serious impediment if left in the hands of other owners. Again, experience shows that a considerable increase of the staff is necessary. Chinese students have not only to learn subjects which are new to them but to learn in a foreign language. They consequently require much more individual attention than the corresponding class of students in England, and they are accustomed to receive it in most of the schools and colleges opened by Europeans in China. It is imperative that the University should provide for its pupils more tutors (as distinguished from professors and lecturers) and greater facilities for social life."

I will now deal—proceeded His Excellency—with the needs of the University as shortly as possible, and I propose to class them under the general heads of Buildings, Staff and Equipment, and to state, first of all, the immediate requirements and then those things which are desirable but which we can wait for until the immediate requirements are satisfied. I have had the opportunity of studying various minutes written by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, by the Deans of the Faculties of Engineering, Medicine and Arts, and by others. I have also drawn my own conclusions from personal observations, and if the result is not considered satisfactory I shall welcome any suggestions from subsequent speakers.

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS.

As regards buildings it is quite clear the time has come when we should have proper administrative offices, a library and a Senate room. These have all been housed in the main building in rooms intended as ante-rooms to the main hall and for teaching purposes. It has been suggested that the building for this purpose might be erected on the large open space which was made when the University was built, above and behind the University building. It has not been used for anything in particular during the years that have elapsed, except for football and sometimes for lawn tennis. I do not think it is used for tennis now. I do not agree with that proposal for two reasons. I consider that that part of the ground should be reserved for recreation. It is more or less on the level of the hostels not very much below them—and it is a very good thing if it can be kept open and improved and made fit for tennis; and, secondly, I am of the opinion that the administrative offices, library, and Senate room, should be on the same level as the main building and connected with it by a covered way. There is an excellent site which, I think, would be large enough for this building and of which I put the cost at $150,000.

ADDITIONAL STAFF QUARTERS.

You will hear presently the large additions which have been made to the staff, and although we have acquired the property known as "Haldon," which includes a large house and a small house, it is obvious that for married members of the staff we shall have to erect suitable houses for some of which there may be space on the "Haldon" site. For immediate requirements I put the cost of buildings for the staff at $120,000.

Then a new hostel is required. The present hostels—there are three, the University, St. John's and the Morrison Hall—have accommodation for about 207 students. We aim at having 300, and we shall prepare for that or rather more. At any rate it would be wise to make provision for at least another 50, which is about the same number as can be accommodated in the two large hostels. The cost of that building would probably be $120,000.

To complete the new Union Building, which is now being erected in front of the main building, to furnish it, and to pay off the sum of $17,000 which had to be lent from the General Fund, and to equip and furnish this new Union Building, about $30,000 is required.

Experience has shown that a University press is required. It can be done on a comparatively small scale, but whatever machinery is got for it should be of the best kind. For the present it could possibly be established in a building near the electrical station, and with its equipment the building would probably cost about $30,000. This press, it is hoped, will be of great use in educating students in Journalism as part of an academic course.

Then I come to the staff. We have already taken action, I may say, with regard to the extra staff required for all Faculties because we could not wait. We had to shoot considerably beyond our means because it takes a long time to get out any part of the staff from England, and the whole work of the University for this session would have been directly paralysed if we had not done so.

The Faculty of Engineering: The following posts are essential to place the Faculty in the same position as in September, 1914:—A professor of physics, a lecturer in civil engineering, a lecturer in mechanical engineering, and an instructor in drawing. Appointments to these posts are being made.

Faculty of Medicine:—The following posts are essential and appointments are being made for, a professor of pathology, a professor of chemistry, a professor of tropical medicine to organise a department for post-graduate teaching and research work, and a lecturer on biology. The lecturer on biology is for both the Arts and the Medical Faculties.

Faculty of Arts:—The following appointments have been made:—a professor of education to replace a lecturer, a lecturer in political economy, a lecturer in English, a tutor in English and a lecturer in history. There are also in contemplation the creation of the posts of a lecturer in political science and constitutional history, a lecturer in education, and a lecturer in zoology. It is especially necessary in this Faculty to provide for the needs of students from North China by strengthening the department in the training of teachers. It is expected that the number of students from North China, Siam, and Japan will tend to increase. Professor Wright has written an interesting memorandum on this department, but time will not permit me to go into the matter in any detail.

In each Faculty certain expenditure will have to be incurred for equipment, and until the buildings referred to are available there will be a certain amount of congestion in the main building. I might say that some of the rooms in the main building, which up to now have been used by the Engineering Faculty, were never intended for that purpose and are quite unsuitable.

The essential increase of the staff and higher salaries necessitated by the increased cost of living involve an expenditure on the University of about $90,000 a year more than at present. Part of this will, I hope, be made up in extra fees, and part by another source, but, as far as I can see, there will be a sum of about $60,000 a year required, which means the investment of a capital sum of $1,000,000. The buildings which I have referred to will cost about $450,000 and equipment for the Faculty of Arts and new laboratories about $20,000.

Now I come to another necessity—that is that the ground devoted to recreation should be improved and enlarged. The number of students will probably increase, and one of the main features of University life is the social side, both in out-door recreation and in the common-room. Dr. Jordan will, I think, address you on this aspect because he has been going into the matter very recently. I should estimate that a sum of about $10,000 is required to make a large ground in the University suitable for such games as lawn tennis and to erect a small pavilion. A sum of at least $20,000 will be required to put the ground in Pokfulum in order and to make an extension for tennis.

It will, therefore, be seen that the immediate needs of the University require the sum of a million and a half dollars. Towards that sum the Government will contribute a quarter-of-a-million. That sum of money is to be taken out of part of the money realised by the local shipping requisition scheme, and it is that part which came so far as we can ascertain from shipping owned by Chinese. It is proposed to devote that sum to the cause of education, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of apportioning $250,000 to the University. This sum invested at 6 per cent. will produce $15,000 a year, in addition to any help the Colony may be prepared to give out of the general public funds.

I now come to future requirements. There are already indications that the pre-matriculation work will grow in importance. It is practically impossible to insist that all students who come from distant places should be up to the University standard in English, and it is work that requires sympathy and patience. It is quite impossible for the University staff to undertake it. After paying a tribute to the gratuitous work of Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, who devoted 26 hours a week to the University, besides spending much time in preparing lectures and correcting papers, His Excellency proceeded: We cannot prevent students from coming here from remote places, but we can take measures to ensure that before they attempt to matriculate they should have attained the requisite standard of knowledge, especially in English. To inaugurate such an institution will require considerable capital expenditure, but I am of opinion that for such special training the fees might reasonably be charged sufficient to cover to a great extent the cost of maintenance, including the principal and tutors. The capital expenditure may be put at $150,000 and the annual charge on the University Funds over and above the fees at $5,000.

Then there are two great needs to put the staff of the University on a more or less permanent footing. They are a passage fund and a super-annuation fund. As regards a passage fund I may say that recently assisted-passages to England have been given on the same lines as those granted by the Government to its officers, that is to say the difference between the prewar and present rates have been paid by the University. But I want to go further and grant free passages at regular intervals to England and back. One of the most formidable difficulties that a married man with a family has to face here is the provision of passages for himself and his family, and it is one of which he should be relieved. It would be sufficient to provide an annual sum for this purpose. The establishment of a superannuation fund is a more formidable task. I should make it a contributory scheme, on the lines of those already in force in many of the mercantile offices in this Colony. In the event of any member of the staff desiring to leave at the conclusion of his term of agreement the amount standing to his credit on his own contributions—with, perhaps, some addition; I cannot say—should be handed over to him. It is not possible to say now what annual sum would be required for the University's contribution; either five or ten per cent. of the salaries may be taken. It would probably not be less than $25,000.

Then there are proposals for starting a Faculty of Science and the teaching of mining and metallurgy, the erection of workshops, etc., to which I do not intend to refer to-day, but it will be clear that if permanent provision is to be made for pre-matriculation, a passage fund, a super-annuation fund, and for an additional staff in the Faculty of Science, a further increase of income of at least $50,000 a year will be necessary, or a capital investment of about $1,000,000.

Without liberal financial help, therefore, the University cannot carry on and develop its work, as it must, if it is to perform the object for which it was founded. On behalf of the University authorities I ask for that help. I appeal to the generosity of this rich and influential community, and I know that I shall not appeal in vain. But, essential as money is, it is only a part of what we ask for. We ask the community of this Colony to try and realise all that the University stands for here and in China. I listened yesterday to an eloquent utterance by a priest who has recently come from that great country of Canada, and he took as his text the saying of the wise Solomon, "If there is no vision the people perish," and the preacher traced how throughout the ages Empires had risen to might but, owing to the want of a clear vision as to their real place and purpose in the world and to the growth of a complacent satisfaction with material prosperity, they had all in turn sunk to rise no more. I have had this thought in mind in connection with our University. It is our University, but I would remind the Chinese gentlemen present, and through them the Chinese community in the Colony, that it is in a peculiar degree their University, and that it is their bounden duty to see that it is in a position to do all the great things which we hoped to do when it was founded. "Where there is no vision"—that is where imagination and enthusiasm are lacking—"the people"—that is the Empire, the nation, the Colony, and, may I add, any educational institution—"must perish." I know that you will not let this happen, and I would like to quote again from the speech of Dr. Lim Boon Keng at the Congregation in January last: "In my humble opinion the University should not, and should never be, in want of the necessary funds. If I might be bold to employ a figure of speech I should call the University a great British lighthouse built upon the most prominent rock upon the China Coast. We are building up a structure not only in material things, for over and above the things that are visible there are elements of greater permanency with light to light up the whole of mankind." That is the vision, and I trust that all of us, the Government of the Colony and the whole community, will see that it is fully illuminated. (Applause.)

HON. MR. LAU CHU-PAK'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak said the University was like a thriving tree, the seed of which was sown by the joint labour of the British and the Chinese. To assist its growth until its branches stretch out far and wide and until it bears fruits in abundance, its planters should never grudge the necessary care and supply of nourishment, as time and experience may demand. In point of fact—he proceeded—the University was founded principally to meet a long-felt want of those of my compatriots who aspired to sending their sons abroad for higher modern education. Towards the end of the Manchu dynasty provincial and metropolitan examinations were abolished in favour of University diplomas, whether gained abroad or in China itself, the winners of which were immediately admitted to official honours. This practice not only still holds good under the Republican Government, but has even gone a step further in so much as the holders of University diplomas are at once appointed to high positions and elected members of both Parliaments. But as the Chinese saying goes, "a needle cannot be sharpened both ends," and so, in many instances, the Chinese youths who were sent abroad at a tender age came back with habits, tempers and manners entirely foreign, totally neglecting their own mother-tongue and treating their own kith and kin with a patronizing air, if not with contempt, as if the latter were their inferiors. Ambitious fathers who had built all sorts of hopes on the future of their sons had nothing but disgust and disappointment to face on their home-coming. Many such young men with foreign accomplishments, or rather with what in their self-sufficiency they regarded as accomplishments, kicked their heels about in their own country like strangers in a strange land. The reason was not far to seek. Deprived of parental care and removed from the environments of their childhood at an age when they could hardly see or think for themselves, they naturally returned with new ideas and thoughts which prompted them to disdain to deal with their people in ways Chinese. On the other hand their own people, finding that they could not get on well with them, were compelled to give them up as lost hopes. With regard to those who were sent abroad at a more mature age, they failed to learn the foreign languages so competently as the younger ones, and incompetency in language was unavoidably followed by incompetency in knowledge. They, also, did not prove to be of much use. It was with a view to remedying this sad state of affairs that the thinking Chinese put their heads together and agitated for an institution wherein their youths could acquire the much longed-for knowledge without losing touch with the conditions and the characteristics of the life of their own countrymen, so that effect might be given to the words of Confucius: "Select the best and adopt it, wholesale condemnation being not always wise." Hongkong was found to be the most suitable place for establishing such an institution, because near at hand the Chinese youths would not lose their home influences, and because where Europeans and Chinese associate freely in all walks of life they would be able to study one another and form opinions more correctly. When I visited Peking last year, I had interviews with all classes of important personages, both European and Chinese. They all agreed that what retards the progress of China and has given rise to internal squabbles detrimental to the welfare of the country is that the new and the old elements do not mingle well. The conservatives, who are old administrators and men of experience, and the progressives, who are mostly young students educated abroad, if not entirely, at least to a large extent out of sympathy with old ideals and conventions, are in daily conflict both as regards opinions and policy. If a medium class could be formed between the two from amongst men who are neither too old nor too new, thus wedding together the two extreme elements, there would be a great future before China. As the object of the Hongkong University is to provide such an education as the Chinese have aspired to, so that while their youths can be as well educated on modern lines near home as abroad, we can, therefore, look to it with confidence that in course of time China will be able to draw from the ranks of the graduates of the Hongkong University material for the forming of the medium class I have mentioned, who will, let us all hope, help to steer the Chinese ship of State clear of submerged rocks and shoals to her proper destination amongst the nations of the world. Apart from Chinese assistance, the British Government, together with the British public, have given no little for the Hongkong University. As a matter of fact, they have given as much for it as if the institution was founded entirely for the benefit of their own youths. But is it entirely for the benefit of their own youths? Emphatically no. The majority of those who are benefited by it are we Chinese, for our number predominates over that of any other section of the community of this Colony, and China is the nearest country to it. I may say that, in time to come, the Hongkong University will become a legacy from our British friends to us. As such, it behoves us to do our utmost to help to build it up and enhance its value, so as to be worthy of it and enjoy its benefits fully. (Applause).

DR. G. P. JORDAN'S SPEECH.

Dr. G. P. Jordan, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, set forth the immediate requirements of the University from the point of view of physical culture. He said: One of the first points, and which altogether constitutes my appeal on behalf of the students of the University, is one of a playing-ground and tennis courts. Unfortunately, as we stand to-day there is not a single tennis court within the precincts of the University for the students to play on. A little while ago there was a piece of ground which has been absorbed to-day by the Union building. This state of the things cannot continue. The University must have within easy reach of the students tennis courts where they can come down at very short intervals and play games, refresh their bodies, and thus allow the development and culture of the mind. Therefore, we require four tennis courts to be erected immediately. It involves rather a heavy outlay, but I hope that it will be readily responded to. In connection with this I might mention the Union buildings, which is one of the immediate requirements. The architects have put up a magnificent building which we hope to open very shortly. Included in this building is a library, a beautiful room, which will look beautiful when we have books to make up a library. We have got a library in name but we have no books of any consequence to put into it. I appeal to you on behalf of the students to help us form that library, to cultivate the mind in that building as they cultivate the body outside in the tennis courts. His Excellency has just reminded me that I should make it clear that this is not the University library I am speaking of, but a special library for the Student's Union. Also, in connection with the other requirements of the students I wish strongly to impress on your minds the immediate need for a gymnasium. His Excellency also alluded to the cricket and football field which are required for the University. We all, as schoolboys, are familiar with the common adage. We see Universities springing up to the right of us and to the left of us. The latest, as you have seen in the papers, is the University of Amoy. You may have noticed that a Chinese benefactor has come forward and offered an immediate donation of one million dollars and a further donation of three or four million dollars. I venture to hope that Hongkong and her merchants will not allow themselves to be beaten by a coast port. I wish to draw your attention to what His Excellency said just now of Dr. Lim Boon Keng's great allegory. I say that the beacon light of the University is flickering to-day. Gentlemen, you are not going to allow that light to flicker and go out. Surely not. (Applause).

The meeting closed with the customary compliments.

"HELLO, EXCHANGE!"

THE NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY HAS AN ADMONITORY LINE AT THE TOP OF EACH PAGE.

Pronounce "I" long in "Nine."—The cultured young knut who asks for "Nane Nane O Fave" is also asking for trouble.

Speak close to Transmitter.—A megaphone, attached to the instrument, will, however, obviate the necessity for an intimacy which may be distasteful to you.

Give your name or number before conversation.—All right, all right; but it is of greater importance to ascertain the name or number of the party at the other end of the wire. If you don't, and you start right away by asking "Is that you, old thing?" and, instead of your fiancee, it happens to be her mother—you will never want that number any more.

Do not touch receiver rest while speaking.—Otherwise you will be sorry for it. You will be immediately disconnected; and have you ever heard of anyone getting the same number twice in one day?

Train staff in use of telephone.—If your staff consists of glad-eyed flappers, the "lessons" should not exceed two per day, and the course of "instruction" should not, in any case, last longer than four weeks. If your staff consists of men, this rule, needless to say, falls in abeyance.

Answer telephone promptly.—Good time, in an average-sized office, from the farthest point of the room to the instrument, is 3 2-5 seconds. You can probably improve on this if you are expecting a call from (1) a rich uncle; or (2) your best girl.

Replace receiver when finished.—Don't throw it across the room or out of the window. A paper weight will relieve your feelings just as well, and you may want to use the 'phone again.

Report troubles to supervisor.—Reports limited, however, to ten per day per subscriber. But you will never use up this number. Oh, yes! there will be plenty of "troubles," but your patience will give out before the supervisor's.

If wrong number connected, advise telephonist—but the rules of courtesy and politeness still to apply. It is good practice, before reporting a wrong number, to take twenty deep breaths, at the same time exercising your facial muscles; or to read a short paragraph from Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son; or a few lines from Marcus Aurelius. You will (or should) then be in the proper frame of mind to "advise the telephonist."

Emphasise consonants when giving numbers.—Nevertheless, here, as always, moderation is advisable. If you ask for s-s-s-seven s-s-s-six two s-s-s-seven, the operator will think you are joking; and she muchly prefers the jokes which she, herself, plays on subscribers. Moreover, the art of rolling one's r's properly is not to be acquired outside a telephone exchange.

Give name of exchange first.—The reason for this is apparent. Immediately she hears any number, the operator, by force of habit says "engaged." If you leave it at that, she is one up. If, however, you give the exchange first, the operator—also by force of habit—grabs the corresponding plug. In the jugglery which then ensues, you may even get the number you require. In that case, you have won the match.

LADY DIANA COOPER.

Lady Diana Cooper, better known perhaps as Lady Diana Manners, who has only recently returned from her honeymoon, met with an unfortunate accident when watching the Hyde Park firework display.

Lady Diana was among a party of friends, invited by Major Norman E. Holden—son of Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank—to witness the display from his house, No. 6, Green-street, Park-lane. The party had assembled on the roof the better to overlook the park.

During the exhibition Lady Diana stepped on a skylight in the roof, and fell through to the floor below, a distance of twenty feet. The injuries she suffered from the fall were very severe, and included a broken thigh.

Sir Arbuthnot Lane and other surgeons were quickly in attendance, and Lady Diana was moved into one of the bedrooms on the top floor, which was converted into a sick room. She is suffering from shock and slight cuts, and it is believed that the fracture is not compound.

KUT MEN'S FATE.

(*Continued from Page 8.*)

Mr. Elkin (defending): And it was their cold-blooded policy to get as much labour as the men could stand. It was a cruel, harsh, inhuman system and the hospital at Bagtsche was part and parcel of that system, being under the control of the company?—Lieut. Hardy replied that he could not speak as to this.

40 MEN IN SMALL TRUCK.

Company Quartermaster-Sergeant Reginald Maidment, 2nd Dorsets, said he saw Fratel walking about with a German nurse. There was a strike for better treatment for the sick, but "we got no satisfaction," he said, "and 21 of my men died in July and 29 in August."

Maidment told of the terrible railway journey on September 6, when the British prisoners left Bagtsche. They were crowded into railway trucks half the size of those in this country, 30 or 40 being in his truck. The journey lasted eight hours and no special accommodation was made for the sick from hospital, 20 out of 40 dying on the way. Fratel said the sick had to go.

Mr. Elkin suggested that Maidment was trying to put on Fratel's shoulders responsibility for conditions which were admittedly abominable.

Maidment: As British medical officer he could, if he liked, have got a lot out of the Turks. Fratel evidently had a good job. He lived well, had comfortable quarters, and "knocked about like a lord."

Maidment agreed that Fratel was under Dr. Contus, a German. He (Maidment) was not present on any occasion when Fratel refused admission to hospital.

Re-examined, Maidment repeated a statement made to him by Corporal Cole that when he took a man named Penny to hospital in a dying condition Fratel was lying on his bed. He refused to come out and attend to Penny.

Gunner Thomas Austin, R.G.A., said Gunner R. Nebe was practically dying from dysentery when he helped him to hospital. Fratel came out and said to Nebe: "There is not much the matter with you. You can go back to your camp and get to work," pushed him with his foot, and called him "a white-livered——." Next day an Armenian doctor saw Nebe and admitted him. Austin himself went sick and saw Fratel, who said, "Nothing can be done to you here. Go back to work. You are not in the British Army now; you are in the Turkish Army."

Captain Eastwood: What did you understand from that?

Austin: That we had lost the war and our country was out of it.

Mr. Elkin asked what was the punishment for a man who refused to work.

Austin: He would lose his ration and be flogged. Gunner Nebe was taken down for a flogging.

Mr. Elkin: That was what was called "The dier."—the raw hide whip?—Yes, I have had it myself, so I know what it is.

Austin further said: "If we did not work well enough we were flogged by the man in charge."

FRATEL'S CIGARETTE.

Corporal Cole, late of the Dorsets, said he took a man named Phillips to hospital suffering from chronic dysentery. He was only just conscious and could not walk. He (Cole) found Fratel on his bed smoking, and told him a man outside was dying. Frated replied, "You must wait for the medical officer." Cole told him he ought to be ashamed of himself. Two hours later Fratel ordered Cole to carry Phillips into an Arab tent. Later, Cole said, he took Penny to the hospital suffering from dysentery and fever. Fratel said, "Take him back to camp and let him go sick to-morrow morning." He gave him no medicine. Penny died in camp next morning.

Sgt.-Maj. Samuel H. Field, R.G.A., said out of the 150 men in his camp 50 died and 40 were in hospital. He remembered a letter being sent to sergeant-majors warning them that if they sent men to hospital without a medical certificate they would be punished. Two men Sergeant Bocher and Sergeant Trice, were ill in his tent, the former with beri-beri, and enteritis, and the latter with dysentery. Both were sent back from hospital. Bocher died a few hours later. Gunner Wiseman, also turned away from hospital, died in camp.

DEATHS IN A TRAIN.

On the railway journey to Bagtsche there were no medical supplies, and so far as he knew no food for the sick, while the others had only a loaf of bread each. Many died in the train.

Cross-examined, Field admitted that months afterwards, when released, he met Fratel and other warrant officers. They celebrated the occasion by a little dinner, and afterwards went to the theatre, where they saw "The Importance of Being Earnest." He would not have joined the party had he known Fratel was a guest. He denied that he shook hands with Fratel.

In reply to the Judge Advocate, Field said that not even water was put in the train for the sick.

The Court adjourned.

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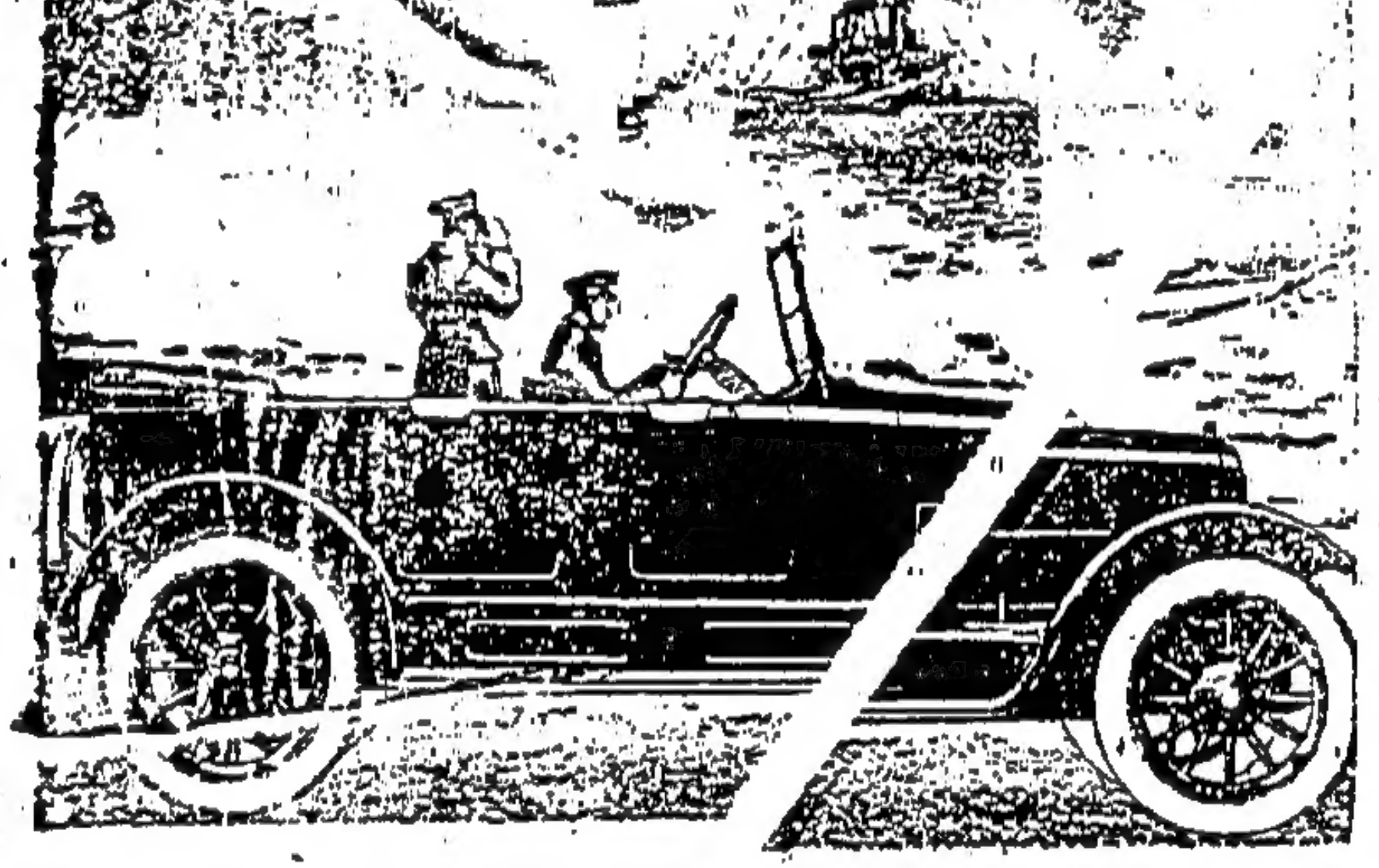

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NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SETTLING DOWN.

LONDON, July 4.

Peace at last! It has been hanging in the air so long that, truth to tell, when the message came through on Saturday that the two German delegates had signed the Treaty there was very little real spontaneity in the celebrations. There were crowds in the streets and in front of Buckingham Palace, the restaurants were thronged and the theatres a little more boisterous than usual, but there was almost an entire absence of the instinctive and universal demonstration we experienced on Armistice Day.

Part of it is due to the delay, part to suspicion of the German good faith in this as in former treaties, and part to the fact that so many of us now are settling down after the natural reaction, with a fairly free supply of cash, that followed the armistice, and we realise that along with constantly soaring prices there is no very definite prospect of increased incomes in the trying times to come. The only exceptions to this rule are the profiteers, who have waxed so fat on us during the war period that they are buying out the aristocracy from ancient family homes, and the manual labourers and other unionists, who are taking advantage of the absence of the younger men during the past five years and are now denying the returned soldier the right to join their unions and so secure work. If an employer gives the discharged soldier work the unionists strike. They ignore the fact that for five years these men have not had an opportunity of practising a trade and they base their opposition on the fact that the applicants are not skilled men. They take care to give them no facilities to pick up where they left off, and so the dirty dog-in-the-manger attitude goes on. Hastings has been threatened with a closing of the gasworks because the company took back two men who had gone to the war and said it was no concern of theirs whether the men belonged to a union or not. Big engineering firms in the North speak bitterly of similar problems. On the top of it comes Sir Douglas Haig himself, complaining in burning words of indignation of the paltry pensions allowed to ex-officers in unexampled dear times, with obstacles all around them in the finding of work, and official injunctions to celebrate peace on a certain date ringing like a mockery in their ears.

From all of which it will be seen that now we have cleared up the mess abroad, we have plenty of subjects for treatment on our hands at home. Lloyd George is back again to deal with them, and has received fine welcome, beginning with the King himself. Home politics for the year or two that lie ahead will be interesting.

First there is the proposed nationalisation of coal mines and railways. Labour men are bent on it, but business men are organised against it, and the most sober minds in the community are dubious, to say the least. They point to the fact that the Post Office, run by the Government, loses money, yet pays the worst wages of any great institution—that the telephone system, formerly run effectively at a profit by a private concern, is now run by the Government ineffectively (how ineffectively any business man will readily testify) and at a loss. So when one man starts to talk of nationalisation of industries, the next man is almost certain to bring up the subject of telephones.

Next there is the Irish question. Lord Northcliffe—who is getting over his throat operation—gave it a new lead by sending a letter to Captain Alcock, who crossed the Atlantic by air, in which he spoke of the "Dominion of Ireland". That suggestion of Dominion Home Rule, under the aegis of the British Empire but allowing Ireland to run her own affairs, led to Sir Horace Plunkett, a much-respected Irishman of broad views but no great party following, to issue a manifesto appealing to all Irishmen to effect a settlement and clear the road for progress. These overtures have been well received on the whole, in spite of the mouthings of the Sinn Fein leader, De Valera, in America and a few angry outbursts in Belfast. The *Times* is running a series of articles to help the settlement on, and optimists are hoping that the time is really coming at last when Ireland and her problems will be dealt with in Dublin and will not cumber the legislative machine at Westminster.

These are the two biggest problems for Lloyd George in the immediate future. He may be thrown on either of them, in which case it will be interesting to watch whether he veers to the Labour or to the Conservative camp. As the tendencies of the times are in favour of Labour ideas and the Welshman is a close student of the psychology of the times, he is far more likely to have an inclination to that side. But there are those who predict that a new party will arise, the National party, that will take a centre position between the Socialists and reactionaries, and that in it Mr. Lloyd George will retain his lead.

BAD WEATHER.

Nobody but the farmer is pleased to-day, and even he will look askance if the weather does not clear up soon. After forty eight days of perfect weather there has come a spell of constant changes, with north winds and rain at half-hourly intervals. It started on the last day of Ascot and has played havoc with almost every function since. As I write a great thunderstorm has developed. At Wimbledon, where the French girl wonder at tennis, Mlle. Lenglen, has been astonishing all comers with the skill and agility of her play, the tarpaulin has had to be drawn over the court every little while, while Henley, all prepared for a fitting gathering to celebrate peace, has been an affair of waterproofs over muslins and flannels.

The problem of dressing is driving visitors to these gatherings to distraction. The women naturally want to look their best. But if they go out in their dainty wear it comes down in a deluge, or blows straight from Iceland's hill tops. If, on the contrary, they don the fabrics of warmth and hard service, the day opens out as warm as a Turkish bath. So lamentations are heard through the land.

But in spite of all these drawbacks, sports of all kinds are booming. It is partly the open-air training of the returned soldier continuing to operate in peace, and partly the natural desire to give expression to the reborn freedom of action, so long under the restraints of war. Lawn tennis is having a wonderful season, with quite sensational play. Golf has revived everywhere to full vigour of life. Cricket does not attract such big crowds as of yore, except where known big hitters are playing, but it is clear from the conversation of men that they are just as much interested in it as a game. Racing is at a puzzling stage. Form has all gone to pieces during the war, so the punter 'picks his fancy' with little but his fancy to help him. And the favourites in the big races have shown a great aptitude for letting him down. The bookies have had a rare time at many races besides the Derby.

FREEDOM ONCE MORE.

A week ago I wanted to send a man on business to two places where for five years the orders of the Fleet have been law. I was not allowed. To-day I can send him as often as I please, anywhere. The day before yesterday it was unlawful for my broker to shout on the Stock Exchange. He had been forbidden in war time to shout lest a panic should be caused, but to-day he can bellow like a bull if he be so minded.

We have had to wait days before passing to the Continent, and even then we had to prove urgent business and submit to the severest tests of passport officers and consuls. Now we are packing our trunks and making in scores for the Continental resorts that we favoured in earlier years and none says us nay. Ostend is gay again with a cosmopolitan throng and every little plage along the seaboard between Holland and Spain is perking up and looking for custom once more.

Yet withal our own resorts are so full that it is almost impossible to get accommodation, in spite of the fact that the landladies and others who control such places are making hay enough to pay for any losses incurred while the conflict ran. There seems to be any amount of money about, and everybody seems to be spending with a light heart as to the morrow.

But to return to the Stock Exchange; the restrictions remain as to dealing with the enemy, and speculation against settlements is still forbidden.

They will pass away later, along with the rest of the acts of D.O.R.A., but there will be no hurrying back into full liberty if the limpets who hold public offices know it. Their name is still legion, and I came across, the other day, a specimen of how they manage to fill in the time. A man wrote to one of the departments asking for certain permission. He waited a long time and then, one day, he got all the replies he needed. Four separate letters came in the course of that day from the same department, identical in terms but written by different officials, telling him the required permission could not be granted. And so we continue to be great.

TIRED MINISTERS.

Ministers are manifestly tired after the strain, so it no great wonder one hears of an election in the Autumn. The last election was a makeshift affair at the best, anyway.

Lloyd George is so fagged that he is taking a short rest before continuing his Parliamentary labours. Bonar Law looks almost as weary as his Chief. Sir Albert Stanley, who had to bear the brunt of labour disputes when he was ill and the times were critical, is now in America trying to recover physical tone. The only cheery ones are Winston Churchill and Sir Robert Horne, the Minister of Labour. It is rather puzzling to know what the latter is cheerful about, with clouds all around him; but his perpetual smile long ago led to his being dubbed in the Scottish Courts "Hail! Smiling Horne."

THE SELF-SUPPLYING NAVY.

Now that there is a decided official bent towards centralisation, especially in buying, accounts of the way the Ministry of Supply ran up against the Navy during the war are rather amusing. The Ministry nominally had the right to buy for all departments, but the Admiralty continued to evade the authority. So Mr. Kellaway, who was responsible for the Ministry, sent for the heads of the Admiralty and arranged a round table conference with a view to an understanding. "Of course," he suggested, "I know that the Admiralty prefers to buy its own battleships; but how about stores? Take boots, for instance. Why cannot we buy boots for you?"

"Boots", cried a downright Sea Lord. "Indeed, no! It is all very well for you to buy boots for the Army, which has only to walk on land, but you must realise that boots for sailors have to be made of special material to withstand the action of salt water. Unless we buy our own boots we cannot guarantee the inviolability of these shores."

"Then what about paint"? cried Mr. Kellaway. "Can we buy paint for you"?

"Impossible" replied another Sea Lord. "Our paint has to be of a special kind to stand the effects of sea air. Unless we buy our own paint, we cannot guarantee the inviolability of these shores."

So poor Mr. Kellaway ran through the list of things to buy and had to give way every time, until at last they made a concession, and admitted that he might buy the Navy a few machine guns, if any were needed!

But all this is to be altered now. A Bill is to be introduced giving the Ministry authority to purchase, as the sole department for that purpose, and it will then take over all such functions from other departments, including the Office of Works, the Stationery Office and possibly even the Food Ministry.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

The reminiscences of Lord French are still causing the waters of political, service and social circles to bubble. Mr. Asquith and other men implicated in the shell shortage in the early days of the war have replied, but the generals on whom Lord French has bluntly commented are most of them still on active service and so not free to plunge into print. I understand that one or two of them, notably General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, now that Peace is here, will apply for relief from their positions, and will then reply to the Field Marshal's criticisms. General Smith-Dorrien is now Governor of Gibraltar, a job he never really fancied. His resignation might endanger his pension, but he is eager to get in his response, and has private means if the official channels prove niggardly.

CHANGE EVERYWHERE.

I have written several times about the way England is changing hands. London is no exception to this, and the changes that are in the minds of the modern purchasers are sufficiently sensational, considering the old associations of the places on which they have their eyes. Two syndicates, one American and the other British, are after Devonshire House, and if the American one secures the site it will erect a huge American hotel, almost facing the Ritz. Another syndicate is after Lansdowne House and plans to have there a super-cinema and restaurant.

The Barkeley Estate is already sold, as well as parts of the Camden and Southampton estates in North and Central London. In the City proper the story is the same, for among the places to change hands in the last week or two are blocks in the banking district of Lombard Street, and the warehouse area around Wood Street.

In the shires the change is still more general, for great estates are being broken up or sold entire with a speed that would suggest that the owners are all going to buy Victory Loan, which I doubt. I believe the old families have had to retrench greatly and they feel that they can get more money for their land now than ever before, that they can make more money elsewhere with that money and, finally—that it is more easily controlled when in the shape of capital than as real estate if labour comes to have too great a say in the destinies of the land. The tenants, however, seem to have faith in their destiny, for in very many cases farmers are buying their farms at prices so high that they will have to make steady profits for years to repay the investment. Maybe it is all to the good when agriculture—after all, the backbone of the country—has such steady optimism in the future.

THE ALIENS.

Anyway, the aliens like the look of England and want to be back here. Huns of all persuasions are making overtures and are pleading their lifelong attachment to these shores. Unless the Government takes sharp measures they will be back among us worming their spy way into business and Society. It is a matter on which the public are mighty sore, and the Cabinet will have a fall at the next election if it proceeds to treat the matter in the usual spirit of dilly-dally. More than that, we shall have to keep an eye on other countries to ensure an absence of dumping here, for I hear of wide-spread schemes for sending German goods to Switzerland and Holland, there to be so treated and exported as to make them appear as of neutral origin. But others are not so bashful as that. One motor tyre firm of Coblenz has literally smothered our mail bags with touting postcards. Can cheek go further?

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TWO GREAT GOLFERS.

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One understood that John Ball had definitely retired from competitive golf, that wild horses would not drag him out on to the tee again in even a club event. One was therefore greatly surprised to read that he had played in a stroke competition at the Leasowe Club, of which he is a member, and that he had returned the best scratch score of 73.

But it is all a mistake. The great John Ball, of Hoylake fame, did not play at Leasowe. For all one knows he may have been touring the country on his motor-cycle at the time the competition was proceeding.

The mistake arose in this way. There is another John Ball, and to distinguish him from his more famous namesake he has always been known locally as "John Ball of Leasowe," or again as "John Ball 2." In this instance the winner was given as "John Ball (2)," but to those who did not know these curious facts it was very easy to fall into the mistake.

This John Ball, who, I believe, is a distant relative of the Hoylake man, is also a fine golfer, and at one time held a handicap of plus two. Now, when over fifty years of age, he is rated at scratch, and it was from this mark that he won the prize at Leasowe with a return of 73.

As for "the" John Ball, there is very little likelihood of his ever again attempting to add a ninth win to his record in the Amateur Championship. He was a little weary of competitive play before the war, and though he played at Sandwich in 1914 it was in a forlorn sort of way. He was fifty-five years of age at the beginning of this year, and it is forty-one years since he first took part in the open championship. That he should now count his honours sufficient is not surprising.

Now, when the two men are arriving at an age when golf must present to them hitherto unfamiliar difficulties, it is not unnatural that the question as to whether John Ball or Harold H. Hilton has the better record should arise. It is impossible to hope for agreement on the point, and there are some who say that the late Freddie Tait, who was killed in the South African War, was a better player than either of them.

In comparing Ball and Hilton in the Amateur Championship, Ball has eight wins against four. But it is hardly fair to leave the matter there. The Open must be taken into account. In this Hilton has twice been successful against Ball's once, and in the case of the latter his success was achieved before the event was extended from 32 to 72 holes and before the field became so large and was so very difficult to win.

Taking the records of the players in the Open and Amateur competitions together, it is very difficult to find any dividing line.

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CORD TIRES

QUALITY in a tire is not appreciated until it asserts itself through long continued trouble-free performance.

The gauge to this service is the mileage total recorded when the casing finally is discarded.

The notable achievement of nine *stock* tires which, put to *official* finish test by the Automobile Club of America, *averaged 6,760 miles*, definitely established the unusual quality of Vacuum Cup Tires.

The rainy day *certified* test of the Pittsburgh Taxicab Company—in which a heavy car equipped with Vacuum Cup Tires was driven around a wet corner at 25 miles an hour without skidding—conclusively proved the *guaranteed* ability of the Vacuum Cup tread to resist skidding on wet, slippery pavements.

In addition to this proved driving safety and the mileage *guarantee*—per warranty tag—of *6,000 miles*, Vacuum Cup Tires are reasonably priced. They cost approximately the same as ordinary 3,500 mile tires and much less than other makes carrying equal mileage surety.

SPECIAL PRICES.

ON SIZES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK IN HONGKONG.

	Price Each. Tires.	Tubes.
Clincher.		
30"×3½"		
31"×4	80.00	4.00
	47.50	5.50
Straight Side.		
32"×4	38.00	4.53
33"×4	52.50	6.00

Less discount—2 days 2½% 30 days Net.

Makers also of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Ton Tested".

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, Jeannette, Pa.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

Telephone 114. Sole Agents in South China.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG.

Head Office—New York City.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai - Peking - Tientsin - Hankow - Manila.

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Travellers' Checks and Credits.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	4/2
" On demand	4/2⅛
" 30 days' sight	4/2¼
" 4 months' sight	4/2¾
Credits, 4 months' sight	4/3¼
Documentary, 4 months' sight	4/3½
On Paris—	
On demand	—
Credits, 4 months' sight	770
On New York—	
On demand	86½
Credits, 60 days' sight	87½
On Bombay—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	176½
On Manila—	
On demand	179
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	170½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	34
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$4.75 n.
Silver (per oz.)	62½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	$50% pm.
" 10 "	$10% pm.
" 5 "	35 % pm.
Chinese coins "	9⅜% pm.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	25 % pm. n.
Chinese Copper Cash	8 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	
Rate of Native Interest	7½% p. a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	9½ % pm.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	½ % pm.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — $1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rate and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hankow Branch: Russian Concession.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.
SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1919.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.,
9.20 p.m. to 11.20 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.20 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.20 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong:—

	Cts.
HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903)	.50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY	.50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A.)	
Part I—Mammals and Birds	.50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibia and Fishes	.50
THE MISSIONS ETRANGERES (History of the Eastern Churches)	1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam-Tsz King," translated by E. J. Eitel)	.20
MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM a criticism	.20
WASHING BOOKS (for men	.25

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL		$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—		
Sterling £1,500,000@2/-—$15,000,000		
Silver	$21,000,000	
		$36,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,—Deputy Chairman.

J.W.C. Bonnar, Esq.	C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
A.H. Compton, Esq.	P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,	Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 26, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs 75,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... " 37,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors ......André Berthelot.
General Manager......A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING,	SAIGON,
SHANGHAI,	HAIPHONG,
TIENTSIN,	YUNNANFU,
HONGKONG,	VLADIVOSTOCK,
HANOI,	FOOCHOW,
CANTON,	MARSEILLE.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: The London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440

Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824

Authorized Capital	F. 100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-Up Capital	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F. 14,590,545	£1,215,879
Special Reserve	F. 17,000,000	£1,416,666

HEAD OFFICE—Amsterdam.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—Batavia.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Rangoon
Bandoeng	Samarang
Cheribon	Shanghai
Djember	Singapore
Djokjakarta	Soerabaia
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta (Solo)
Macassar	Langsa
Medan	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Padang	Tegal
Palembang	Telok Betong
Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Penang	Weltevreden
Pontianak	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco &c. &c.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1919.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital $2,000,000
Reserves and Undivided Profits ... ... $ 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting.—Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son,	Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun,	Mr. Chan Kai Ming,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong,	Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. Wong Yun Tong,	Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek,	Mr. Ng Chang Lak.

CHIEF MANAGER......Kan Tong Po.
ASST. MANAGER ......Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of TWO per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds................ 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: PEKING: Haiting, Tungchow. NORTH: Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien Niuinsan, Hsuanhua. CHIHLI: Tientsin, Paotingfu, Lutai, Tsinhaihsien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Choluhsien, Weinsien. MANCHURIA: Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien. HUPEH: Hankow, Shasi, Ichang. HUNAN: Changsha. KIANGSU: Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow. SOUTH: Tsinkiangpo. SHANTUNG: Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. SHANSI: Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. HONAN: Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien. KWANGTUNG: Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. FUKIEN: Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. CHEKIANG: Hanchow, Shaohsing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyan, Haimen. KIANGSI: Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian. ANWHEI: Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. SZECHUEN: KUEICHOW: Wweiyangfu. SHANSI: Sianfu, Hangchunfu. SUIYUAN: Kweihwating Paotowchen. TSAHAR: Kalgan Fengchen, URGA: Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 27,500,000.
Reserve Funds ...... " 6,530,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA, MOJI.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, MAKUNG, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOYEN, AKO.
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 21, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £2,100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-Up ... 750,000
Reserved Fund and Rest ... 765,700

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves........... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BANGKOK	HONGKONG	SAIGON
BATTAMBANG	MONGTZE	SHANGHAI
CANTON	NOUMEA	SINGAPORE
DJIBOUTI	PAPEETE	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	PEKING	TOURANE
HANKOW	PNOM-PENH	VLADIVOSTOCK
HANOI	PONDICHERY	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE:—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Société Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according arrangements.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIBER,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ......Yen 100,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... " 42,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...... " 28,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BATAVIA	NEWCHWANG
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BUENOS AYRES	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CHANGCHUN	RANGOON
DAIREN (DALNY)	SAN FRANCISCO
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SEATTLE
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONOLULU	SHIMONOSEKI
HARBIN	SOURABAYA
KAI YUEN	SEMARANG
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	VLADIVOSTOCK
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. HASHIDZUME,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 16, 1919.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1918 £23,970,357.

I—Authorised Capital £5,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,471,[illegible]
II—Fire Funds	3,517,[illegible]
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,54[illegible]
Sinking Fund Account	135,[illegible]
	£23,97[illegible]
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,28[illegible]
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,58[illegible]
Revenue Marine Department	327,132
Other Receipts	475,94[illegible]
	£5,223,32[illegible]

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 23rd. 11h. 35m.—No returns from Vladivostock, Japan or Formosa.

Pressure has decreased slightly over the Ladrones, the Philippines and S. Annam. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anticyclone remains stationary over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.81 inches, against an average of 73.76 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 24th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fusan	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	,,	30.10	[illegible]	74	N	2	[illegible]
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	30.00	60	100	NNE	1	b
Gutzlaff		30.06	69	80	N	1	b
Sharp Pk.	7 a.	30.06	73	86	W	2	b
Amoy	6 a.	29.88	73	87	NE	2	b
Swatow	,,	29.97	72	81	NNE	1	o
Taihoku	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taichu	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	29.97	73	86	—	0	o
Hongkong	,,	29.94	76	75	NNE	3	c
Gap Rock	,,	29.91		—	ENE	4	c
Macao	,,	29.93	75	79	NE	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	30.00	76	77	E	1	[illegible]
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.91	73	83	NNE	4	b
Tourane	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	,,	29.75	77	—	—	0	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.88	73	94	NE	2	b
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	29.82	75	94	—	0	o
Legaspi	,,	29.84	79	84	NE	4	b
Tacloban	,,	29.84	77	89	NW	2	b
Iloilo	,,	29.80	77	[illegible]	N	4	o
Surigao	,,	29.80	79	[illegible]		0	c
Guam	4.20	29.75	—	—	NE	2	[illegible]
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 23 1919.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beadford Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow t thunder v visibility w dew, wet
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredth.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 24 to 30, 1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h m	feet.	h m	feet.
Wed.	24	m 9 39	6.7	m 2 1	2.5
		9 20 a	6.2	2 28 a	2.4
Thur.	25	m 10 21	6.5	m 3 41	2.3
		10 0 a	6.5	3 54 a	2.5
Fri.	26	m 11 0	6.1	m 4 21	2.2
		10 42 a	6.7	4 19 a	2.9
Sat.	27	m 11 37	5.6	m 5 3	2.2
		10 45 a	6.8	4 13 a	3.2
Sun.	28	0 12 a	5.3	m 5 44	2.2
		11 9 a	6.8	5 6 a	3.8
Mon.	29	8 49 a	4.7	m 6 20	2.5
		11 37 a	6.9	5 27 a	3.9
Tues.	30	1 57 a	4.6	m 7 25	2.7
				5 40 a	4.2

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.95	29.94	29.93
Temperature	81	76	81
Humidity	60	75	62
Direction of Wind	E	ENE	E
Force	2	2	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 22nd—82
Lowest open air Temperature on the 23rd 75

T. F. CLAXTON *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 23, 1919.

THE "CAVE" MAN.

STREET GAMBLERS HAVE SENTINELS.

A Chinese described as a watchman for gamblers (one who gives warning of the approach of police) was this morning charged before Mr. Smith, with offering a bribe of 20 cents to a district watchman. The district watchman gave evidence to the effect that at 7 o'clock this morning he was in Fat Hing Street. He saw a crowd around a corner and he went up to see the cause. The defendant who was amongst the crowd, went forward to witness and said 'nobody gambling; don't trouble', and handed twenty cents to him. He was arrested.

Defendant said the twenty cents were not his, as he had not a single cash that day.

Mr. Smith:—What were you doing at the corner?

Defendant.—I was simply a passer-by, and didn't know people were gambling, and I wondered why I was arrested.

His Worship imposed a fine of $25 or one month.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr D. Abraham
Mr M. N. Abraham
Mr N. Alfirow
Mr and Mrs E. G. Anderson
Mrs M. D. Bartholomew
Mr and Mrs A. T. Beazley, 2 children and nurse
Mrs E. R. Bellilios
Mr and Mrs C. H. Benson
Mr G. H. Benwell
Mr and Mrs R. E. Bergeron
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr & Mrs S. Bisney
Mr E. R. Boericke
Mr W. G. Browell
Mr C. H. Bruns
Mrs F. M. Bryan, 3 children & nurse
Mr and Mrs E. P. Chandler
Mr F. W. Chapple
Mrs Christie
Mr and Mrs R. Colquhon
Mr W. P. Coonce
Mr N. Croucher
Miss E. Curtis
Mrs J. A. Doune
Mr W. Dreyman
Mr and Mrs H. M. Epstein
Mr P. S. Erricson
Miss K. Enanson
Mr D. C. Faulkner
Mr & Mrs I. Felix
Miss P. Felix
Miss C. Felix
Mr J. Furer
Mr P. D. G Gain
Mr H. B. Gallop
Mr N. C. Galluzzi
Mr J. S. Gardiner
Mr H. Griffin
Mr & Mrs A. Hailey and child
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr G. Harper
Mr A. H. Hasell
Miss S. C. Hassell
Mr A. J. Hilbert
Mr A. Holgersen
M A. Shelton Hooper
Mr R. B. Howell
Mrs McConnel Hussey
Capt. and Mrs R. Innes
Mrs F. E. Johnson
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr J. T. Kidd
Mr and Mrs G. H. Koopman
Mr J. W. Kortewag
Mr E. Kuhn
Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mme. Leiria
Mr and Mrs E. Mender de Leon
Mr G. Ledin
Dr G. W. Mackean
Dr O. Marriott
Mrs J. Mitchell
Mr J. E. Nathan
Mr W. P. Neeson
Mr J. Pals
Mr S. S. Perry
Col. H. Price
Mr E. H. Ray
Mrs B. J. Rice
Mr and Mrs G. D. Riedel
Mr E. Ros
Mr and Mrs R. H. Van Sant
Mr A. Sieglitz
Mr V. Steensly
Mrs W. G. Stevenson
Mr W. Swann
Mr & Mrs C. P. Templeton
Capt T. Underwood
Mr J. Velasco
Mr M. P. de Veyra
Mr Thos. Vint
Dr S. B. Wakefield
Mr R. Weil
Mr E. L. Wilkinson
Mr and Mrs J. H. Williams
Mr C. A. Williams
Mr A. J. Mac. Williams

PEAK HOTEL

18th September.

Mr F. R. J. Adams
Capt. Archer
Mr H. P. Beckett
Mr C. B. Bird
Mr and Mrs D. K. Blair
Major F. J. Bowen
Mr and Mrs O. T. Breakspear
Mrs C. Bull
Rev. R. A. Bundle, C.F.
Mr W. A. Butterfield
Mr A. Button
Mrs Charlton
Mrs Cheshire
Mr A. A. Claxton
Mr P. H. Cobb
Lt.-Col. E. G. Coles
Mr R. C. Comrie
Mrs Cormack
Capt. & Mrs Davies
Mr L. J. Davies
Mr C. C. H. Druitt
Mr and Mrs John Duncan
Mr and Mrs O. Eager
Mr S. Evans, M.B.E.
Mr & Mrs Y. Fasse
Rev. and Mrs W. T. Featherstone
Mr J. Fletcher
Mr A. D. Galloway
Mr F. Gibbins
Mr D. Hall
Major D.L. Harding
Mrs and Miss Holworthy
Lt.-Col. J. Humphrey
Mr H. du F. Hutchison
Mrs E. G. Jamieson
Mr R. W. Lee Jones
Sir Ellis Kadoorie
Mr and Mrs R. Kewley
Mr W. A. Knight
Mrs J. Kunkle
Mr I. A. Laing
Mr & Mrs A. Lane
Mr J. D Lloyd
Ms G. Marseille
Mr and Mrs J. Martin
Mr & Mrs Melrose
Mr J. Finlay Miller
Mr & Mrs W. J. Milne
Capt. Monteith
Mr J. A. Morrisey
Mr and Mrs L. Mowling
Miss Mowling
Mr P. S. Newcombe
Mr Parsons
Lt.-Col. & Mrs Thursby Pelham
Mr T. L. Perkins
Miss Phillips
Mr & Mrs J. Pilger
Mr E. A. Ram
Mr W. E. Roberts
Major V. J. Scantlebury
Mr A. Findlay-Smith
Major Leslie Smith
Mr I. Grant Smith
Mrs & Miss Stubbings
Mrs Taylor
Maj.-Gen F. Ventris
Major Wakeman
Rev. G. T. Waldegrave
Mr L. Wilkinson
Mrs A. Wilson
Mr P. D. Wilson
Mr and Mrs G. M. Wolf
Mr F. Zwagers

CARLTON HOTEL

Mr W. Beach
Mrs Blankman
Mr J. Bommel
Mr J. Brandon
Miss L. Calkins
Mrs F. E. Cameron
Rev. & Mrs Casberg and 3 children
Mr G. W. Chan
Mrs E. Crockett
Mr Tom Daly
Rev. and Mrs R. Davis
Mr & Mrs Hamilton
Mr W. C. Hardie
Mr D. P. Heater
Mrs D. P. Henderson
Mr J. Hennessey
Mr J. H. Kelley
Mr A. MacDougall
Mr R. MacErie
Mr MacGowan
Mr M. Machling
Mr A. Marchant
Mr J. Mattison
Mr and Mrs Puffer
Mr W. Thurlime
Mr G. Vaughan
Mr S. Vellenga

NOTICES.

"ARROW"
COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL,
WEAR WELL,
AND ARE
WELL MADE.

TRADE ARROW MARK
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

MADAME FLINT.

Has pleasure in informing her many Patrons that she is receiving by the next French Mail steamer a large stock of WINTER GOODS, comprising: Evening and Day Gowns, Evening Cloaks and Heavy Winter Coats.

Also a choice selection of beautiful Millinery.

These stocks will be shown on or about 1st October.

From September 25 to October 1.
A SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE
will be held
to make room for New Season's Goods.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
32, Queen's Road Central.

Madame Flint is offering a splendid selection of Materials suitable for Evening and Afternoon Gowns and Opera Cloaks. This large stock enables her to offer them at reasonable prices. MADAME FLINT takes this opportunity of thanking her many Patrons for their past favours.

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

fitted with central-pull brakes which give confidence, each brake being itself sufficiently powerful to hold the bicycle on any hill, however steep it may be.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER
ALL THE WORLD OVER

Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd.
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PACKING AND SHIPPING WILL BE RECEIVED
GUARANTEED FOR ALL GOODS

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DEALERS
IN
Japanese Fine Art Curios.
Tea Set. Embroideries.
Satsuma and Kutani Wares.
Bronze Ornaments, Etc.

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Tel. No. 1259.

DON'T FORGET !!!
The Republic Motor Boats for your picnics and outings.
TELEPHONE 307 OR 1257.
Write or Call,
MOK LIN, Managing Director.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O.-B.I. & A.L. s.s. *Itola* left Moji for this Port on the 20th instant at p.m., and is due here on the 26th instant afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. Co's S.S. *Metheen* arrived Yokohama, and left there Sept. 20, and is due at Vancouver on Oct. 6.

—:o:—

Latest Advices.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 20, left there Sept. 21, and is due at Manila on Sept. 24.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on Sept. 17, and is due here on or about Oct. 11.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 11, left there Sept 13, and is due at Vancouver on Sept. 22.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tenshin Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 8th Sept., and is expected here on the 28th Sept.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. *City of Florence* is due to arrive here about 5th October.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. *City of Newcastle* is due to arrive here about 10th November.

The American & Oriental Line s.s. *Mineric* is due to arrive here about 5th October.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *Olen* will arrive at Hongkong about October 10 from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hozan Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 5th Sept., and is expected here on the 2nd October.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamba Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vicenza, Trevise Padua, Venice and Bellune in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, September 25.

U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai—Per TENYO MARU.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN.

FRIDAY, September 26.

Japan—Per ITOLA.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Europe via Suez—Per IXION.

MONDAY, September 29.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

Fort Bayard—Per WA SUN, 8 a.m.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TANGO MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard—Per HOI PING, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per FOOCHOW, 5 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per TEENKAI, 5 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per NIPPON MARU. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. Sept. 25.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.
Japan via Moji Per OLEG, 4 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 26.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 1.30 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 28.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per HOTEN MARU, 9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, September 30.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 2.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

VILLA CREMATORIUM.

The murder of a Russian doctor named Ardasheff at Stockholm has shown the police that the anti-Bolshevist league which was responsible for his death had also caused the deaths of others. It is believed that the organisation extends over the whole of Scandinavia. Twenty persons have been arrested, among whom are five women.

It is reported that several corpses have been burnt at a villa outside Stockholm belonging to some Russians, and it is believed that several corpses have been buried in the garden.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
CORONET
TEL. No. 1743. TEL. No. 1743.
TO-DAY at 5.15
"KING LEAR."
TO-NIGHT at 9.15
"THE TIGER WOMAN."
Usual Prices. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.
Tel. 2511. Tel. 2621.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 9.15 p.m.
Showing:—Paramount Feature 5 parts.
WALLACE REID & MYRTLE STEDMAN
IN
"THE WORLD APART"
Booking at the THEATRE.

THE
VICTORIA THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT
is the Last Night
OF
Episodes 7, & 8
OF
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER."
See PEARL WHITE at Her Best.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

September 22.

Per s.s. *Nikko Maru*, from Melbourne, for Hongkong:—Mrs H. S. Eaton, Mr R. C. Dixson, Mr N. F. Donohue, Miss A. J. Pitman, Mr and Mrs A. J. Harker and 2 children, Mr M. Aaschau, Mrs E. Chriachie, Mr and Mrs A. Course, Mr G. H. Benwell, Mr J. E. Nathan, Mrs M. E. Leater and infant, Miss D. V. Ritchie, Miss E. C. Fairley, Mrs M. D. Bartholomew, Mrs B. J. Rice, Mrs J. M. Bryan and 3 children, Mr A. H. Hasell and Mr A. J. Hilbert; for Nagasaki; Mr T. Hinokuma and child, and Mr S. Yamamoto; for Kobe: Miss O. B. Clark, Mr J. Hawk, Mr S. Sasaki, Mr G. Kato, Mr A. Miyoshi, Mr G. Konishi, Mr D. A. Jumper, Mr J. V. Fernandey and A. V. Reynolds; for Yokohama: Mrs G. K. Russell, Miss U. Russell, Mrs A. F. Kelly, Miss M. F. Kelly, Miss H. L. Atkinson, Miss M. Vahland, Madame E. M. McKenna, Madame M. M. de Rancourt, Mr N. Namiki, Mr and Mrs J. A. Pietzcker, Mr T. F. Hogan, Mr G. J. Twycross, Mr and Mrs W. Wiley, Mr H. M. Clark, Mr D. D. Barnett, Mr P. J. Marks, Mr and Mrs M. T. K. O'Malley-Keyes, Mr P. T. Susman, Mrs M. W. Danforth, Miss H. O. Angier, Mr J. A. Hyndman, Mr E. Bruun, Mr E. M. Jerry, Mr G. W. C. Sharp and Mr J. F. Yeager.

DEPARTED.

September 22.

Per s.s. *Nikko Maru*, for Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Wiley, Mr. Hawk, Mr. Susman, Mr. Fernandey, Mr. Jamper, Mr Fager, Miss Clark, Mrs. Russell, Miss Russell, Mr and Mrs. Pietzcker, Mrs Kelly, Miss Kelly, Mr. Clark, Mr. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. O'Mally-Keyes Mr. Sharp, Miss Atkinson, Miss Vahland, Mr. Jerry, Miss Angier, Mrs. Danforth, Mr. Eskild Bruun, Madam Markenna, Madam M. M. de Rancourt, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Twycross, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Marks, Mr. MacRohan, Mr. Racks, and Mr N. A. Schouten.

ARRIVALS.

September 23.

TAMON MARU, No. 1, Jap., 1,225 tons, from Keelung, Capt. S. Itoh, Y.K.K., B32.

KWANG LEE, Chi., 1,468 tons, from Canton, Capt. Sangster, C.M.S.N. Co., Wharf.

KASHING, Brit., 1,443 tons, from Dalny, Capt. Blackburn, B. & S., C18.

PAK WO, Chi., 1,147 tons, from Canton, Capt. Campbell, Kwong Hong Co., C42.

LOKSANG, Brit., 979 tons, from Hongay, Capt. Simpson, J.M. & Co., Wanchai.

HANGSANG, Brit., 1,356 tons, from Canton, Capt. Holmwood, J.M. & Co., Wanchai.

CLEARANCES.

September 22.

LUCHOW, Brit., 10 a.m., for Bangkok via Swatow, B. & S.

KAIFONG, Brit., 10 a.m., for Haiphong via Hoihow, B. & S.

NIKKO MARU, Jap., 10 a.m., for Yokohama via Nagasaki, N.Y.K.

WESTWIND, Amer., 6 a.m., for New York via Singapore and Port Said, Barber S.S. Co.

GLENIFFER, Brit., noon, for London via Singapore, J.M. & Co.

HANGCHOW, Brit., 11 a.m., for Hongay, B. & S.

HINSANG, Brit., noon, for Sandakan, J.M. & Co.

QUINNEBAUG, Amer., 1 p.m., for Foochow via Swatow, D.L. & Co.

SHANTUNG, Brit., 3 p.m., for Shanghai, B. & S.

HWAH-WU, Chi., 3 p.m., for Bombay, N.Y.K.

BROAD ARROW, Amer., 2 p.m., for San Francisco, Standard Oil Co.

CHEONGSHING, Brit., 5 p.m., for Canton, J.M. & Co.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. Lindsell with the unlawful possession of 8 taels of opium, and with attempting to export another 5 taels. Defendant who had no luggage with him was on the point of leaving by the s.s. "On Lee" when he was searched.

His Worship imposed a fine of $850 or in default eight months hard labour.

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